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VILLAGE BOARD WORK SESSION MEETING

Tuesday, NOVEMBER 11, 2014 – 7:30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Roll Call**
4. **Presentation by Selden Fox, Village Audit Firm, Henry Demlow**
5. **Public Participation (agenda and non-agenda related)**
6. **Public Safety Committee Items**
 - A. Discussion & Action – Adoption of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Volume 1 and the Village of La Grange Park’s portion of Volume 2: *Motion to approve Resolution No. 14-24, which allows for the Adoption of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Volume 1 and the Village of La Grange Park’s portion of Volume 2*
7. **Finance Committee Items**
 - A. Discussion – 2014 Property Tax Levy: *Motion to approve an Ordinance Providing for the Annual Tax Levy for the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, for Fiscal Year Beginning May 1, 2014 and Ending April 1, 2015. Motion to approve an Ordinance Providing for Specific Reductions of the 2014 Property Tax Levy Pursuant to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law*
8. **Other Reports:**
 - A. Village Manager
 - B. Village President
Discussion – 2015 Meeting Schedule: *Motion To Approve a Resolution Approving 2015 Meeting Dates*
 - C. Village Clerk
 - D. Committee
9. **New Business**

VILLAGE BOARD MEETING
Tuesday, NOVEMBER 11, 2014 – 7:30 p.m.

AGENDA (continued – Page 2)

- 10. Executive Session** – *For the purpose of discussing the appointment, employment, compensation, discipline, performance or dismissal of specific employees of the public body according to 5ILCS 120/2 (c)(1)*
- 11. Adjourn**

Next Village Board Meeting: November 25, 2014
Next Village Work Session Meeting: December 9, 2014



RULES FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Village Board Work Session Meetings Village Board Meetings

1. Please step up to the microphone before speaking, and announce your name and address before beginning your comments.
2. After announcing your name and address for the record, you will be allowed to speak for three (3) minutes.
3. You may not use profane or obscene language and you may not threaten any person with bodily harm, or engage in conduct which amounts to a threat of physical harm.
4. (a) Agenda-related comments: The Village President reserves the right to disallow comments that are repetitive of comments previously made during the meeting, or comments that do not relate to agenda items.

(b) Non-agenda-related comments: The Village President reserves the right to disallow comments that are repetitive of comments previously made during the meeting, or comments that do not relate to Village business, Village services or Village governance.
5. The Village of La Grange Park complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. If you require accommodations in order to observe or participate in the meeting, please contact Ms. Andy Bagley at (708) 354-0225 between 9:00 and 5:00 before the meeting so that the Village can make reasonable accommodations for you.

Public Safety Committee

Mario Fotino, Chairman
Patricia Rocco
Robert Lautner

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: November 5, 2014

To: Village President and Board of Trustees

From: Dean J. Maggos, Director of Fire, Building and EMA
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager



RE: **Adoption of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Volume 1 and the Village of La Grange Park’s portion of Volume 2**

PURPOSE

To review and authorize the adoption of Volume 1, and the Village of La Grange Park’s portion of Volume 2, of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Notes

1. *In addition to the information contained herein, a brief presentation will be provided at the Work Session.*
2. *The entire plan content is not included in the Village Board packet due to its’ large size; Volume 1 is nearly 400 pages. Critical components of the plan though, such as the Executive Summary and Village of La Grange Park Annex, are included within the packet. For those interested in reviewing the entire document prior to the Work Session, a hard copy or electronic version can be made available by contacting Executive Secretary/Deputy Village Clerk Andy Bagley.*

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Hazard Mitigation Planning for Cook County

Beginning in 2011, Cook County, under the leadership of Cook County President (Toni Preckwinkle), and a coalition of key stakeholders, began the planning and development process for a Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Program (HMP).

This plan is designed to prepare for and lessen the impacts of specified natural hazards; responding to federal mandates in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), the coalition was formed to pool resources and create a uniform hazard mitigation strategy that can be consistently applied to the defined planning area and used to ensure eligibility for specified grant funding sources. Working together, we have been able to complete the first ever Cook County HMP with 115 partners, making Cook County’s HMP the largest in the nation. The planning area for the hazard mitigation plan encompasses Cook County and includes the incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictional areas of the County and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD) service area. The result of the organizational efforts has been to produce a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)-approved HMP. Completion and adoption of the HMP will allow all participating jurisdictions and partners to receive grants funds through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

The Nature of Hazard Mitigation

Mitigation is defined in this context as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event. Mitigation planning is the systematic process of learning about the hazards

that can affect the community, setting clear goals, identifying appropriate actions and following through with an effective mitigation strategy. Mitigation encourages long-term reduction of hazard vulnerability and can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government. Mitigation can also protect critical community facilities, reduce exposure to liability and minimize post-disaster community disruption. The hazard identification and profiling in the hazard mitigation plan addresses the following hazards considered to be of paramount importance within Cook County and listed in descending order of general risk to the County:

1. Flood (riverine and urban)
2. Earthquakes
3. Tornado
4. Severe Weather (heat, wind, hail, and lightning)
5. Severe Winter Weather (cold, snow, and ice)
6. Drought
7. Dam/Levee Failure

A Coordinated and Systemic Approach

The Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has taken the lead agency role in developing the hazard mitigation plan. All 115 planning partners have been responsible for assisting in the development of the hazard and vulnerability assessments and the mitigation action strategies for their respective jurisdictions and organizations. The HMP presents the accumulated information in a unified framework to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated plan covering Cook County. Each jurisdiction has been responsible for the review and approval of their individual sections of the HMP.

The HMP was prepared in accordance with FEMA mitigation plan preparation guidelines. Additionally, the plan has been aligned with the goals, objectives, and priorities of the State's multi-hazard mitigation plan. A 27 member Steering Committee composed of representative stakeholders was formed early in the planning process to guide the development of the HMP. In addition, citizens were asked to contribute by sharing local knowledge of their individual area's vulnerability to natural hazards based on past occurrences. Public involvement has been solicited via a multi-media campaign that included public meetings, web-based information, informational brochures, questionnaires, and progress updates via the news media.

Why adopt this Plan?

Once the HMP is adopted by all of the planning partners and approved by FEMA, the partnership will collectively and individually become eligible to apply for hazard mitigation project funding from both the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). **In the case of our Village, we have already been approved for funding for the Village Hall Complex Emergency Generator, but the funds will not be provided to our Village, unless we have a Hazard Mitigation Plan; (i.e. adopt this plan).**

What is the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program?

The PDM grant program provides funds to State, Tribal, and local governments for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects primarily addressing natural hazards. Cost-effective pre-disaster mitigation activities reduce risk to life and property from natural hazard events before a natural disaster strikes. It also reduces the costs of responding to and recovering from a natural disaster when it strikes. Funds will be awarded on a competitive basis for mitigation planning and project applications intended to make local governments more resistant to the impacts of future natural disasters (*For more details on this program see attached documentation*).

What is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program?

Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, the HMGP is administered by FEMA and provides grants to State and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery following a disaster (*For more details on this program see attached documentation*).

Where do we go from here?

Upon adoption of Volume 1 and the Village of La Grange Park's Annex of Volume 2 of the Cook County HMP and subsequent approval of said plan by IEMA and FEMA, the Village of La Grange Park will be eligible to apply for specified grants. The grant funds are made available to states and local governments and can be used to implement the long-term hazard mitigation measures specified within the Village of La Grange Park's annex of the Cook County HMP before and after a major disaster declaration. The HMP is considered a living document such that, as awareness of additional hazards develops and new strategies and projects are conceived to offset or prevent losses due to natural disasters, the HMP can be revised. At a minimum, the HMP will be evaluated and revised on a continual 5 year time frame.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve a Resolution, which allows for the Adoption of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Volume 1 and the Village of La Grange Park's portion of Volume 2.

ACTION / MOTION

Motion to approve Resolution No. 14-24, which allows for the Adoption of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan – Volume 1 and the Village of La Grange Park's portion of Volume 2.

DOCUMENTATION

- Presentation Slides
- Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Executive Summary
- Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Volume 1 Cover and Table of Contents
- Chapter 53, the Village of La Grange Park Annex, of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Volume 2.
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) Fact Sheet
- Resolution

**COOK COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Planning Partner Adoption
September 2014 to September 2015



**What is the
Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA)?**

Federal legislation that establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

"No Plan, no money!"



So Why Plan?

- Establish/maintain eligibility for grant funds
- Preparedness: pro-active vs. reactive
- Sustainability
- Key element in emergency management
- Can set the course for response and recovery to impacts from natural disasters
- Requires commitment and support from both the political faction and your constituency



What is Required in a DMA Plan?

According to Section 201.6, 44CFR, an approved plan must:

- Engage the public through all phases of the plan's development
- A review and incorporation of plans and programs that can support/enhance hazard mitigation
- Assess risk to natural hazards that impact a planning area
- Identify a plan maintenance strategy
- Identify and prioritize actions



SLIDES 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100

Multi-Jurisdictional Plan

- Preferred format by FEMA
- Identifies/creates the partnerships that enhance grant funding opportunities
- For multi-jurisdictional plans, all partners must:
 - *Participate in the process*
 - *Rank Risk*
 - *Perform a capability assessment*
 - *Identify/Prioritize jurisdiction specific actions*



SLIDES 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100

The Planning Partnership

- Plan will cover approximately 115 municipalities within Cook County
- City of Chicago, Roselle, and Des Plaines are Stakeholders rather than Planning Partners
- MWRD is also a planning partner



SLIDES 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100

Steering Committee

- A 27 member Steering Committee oversaw the plan update
- Had multi-disciplined representation
 - Planning Partner representative(s)
 - Stakeholders (Business, academia, government)
 - Emergency Management
 - State Agencies
 - Federal Agencies
 - IEMA and FEMA plan reviewers
- Met eight times between July 2013 and May 2014
- All meetings were open to the public



The Vision Statement

- *“Utilize the best available science and technology to identify risks and through partnerships identify sustainable cost-effective actions and strategies to mitigate the impacts and reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards in order to protect the health, safety, welfare, and economy of the communities of Cook County.”*



Goals and Objectives

- The Steering Committee identified 6 goals and 14 objectives that will help achieve the guiding principle
- Goals and objectives are posted on the Hazard Mitigation Plan website along with other project information



The Hazards of Concern

Hazards :

- Flood (Riverine/Urban)
- Earthquakes
- Tornadoes
- Severe weather (Heat, Wind, Hail, Lightning)
- Severe Winter Weather (Snow/Ice)
- Drought
- Dam/levee Failure
- Other Hazards-(pandemic, nuclear power plants, evacuees from other counties moving into Cook County, power outages, hazardous material incidents, and shoreline erosion)



The Final Plan

- Nation's largest Multi-jurisdictional Plan!
- 2 Volumes
 - ✓ Volume 1 applies to all Planning Partners
 - ✓ Volume 2 is jurisdiction specific (split into 4 sub-sections)
- Plan contains over 3,000 pages and over 585 maps
- Plan identifies over 1,400 actions to be implemented by 115 planning partners
- Plan has a 5-year performance period

Adoption Process

- Completed public comment period and IEMA and FEMA reviews
- Cook County Adoption September 10, 2014
- Remaining Planning Partners have one year (through September 10, 2015) to adopt Volume 1 of the HMP and their community's annex
- After a community adopts the HMP, they have opportunities to pursue grant funding that was not previously available to them

For More Information

Please visit the County website at:
<http://www.cookcountyhomelandsecurity.org/hazard-mitigation-plan/>

This site includes:

- FAQs
- Steering Committee meeting agendas/minutes
- Bulletins
- Press releases



QUESTIONS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hazard mitigation is the use of long-term and short-term policies, programs, projects, and other activities to alleviate the death, injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. Cook County and a coalition of 114 planning partners (115 partners total) prepared the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to identify the risks posed by hazards and find ways to reduce their impacts. The plan reduces risk for those who live in, work in, and visit the County.

COOK COUNTY OVERVIEW

Cook County is located in northeast Illinois on the western shore of Lake Michigan (see Figure 2-1). It is the most populous of Illinois' 102 counties, with a 2013 estimated population of 5.24 million. It is the sixth largest county in the state by area, covering 946 square miles. Cook County makes up approximately 40 percent of the population of Illinois. The surrounding counties are Lake and McHenry to the north, Kane and DuPage to the west, and Will to the southwest. Lake Michigan is the county's eastern border.

Cook County is the second most populous county in the United States, after Los Angeles County. The county contains 134 municipalities, covering about 85 percent of the area of the county. The remaining unincorporated areas are under the jurisdiction of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, a 17-member board elected by district.

The planning area's economy is strongly based in the educational services, health care, and social assistance industry, followed by the professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management industries. Major businesses include the U.S. Government, Jewel-Osco, United Airlines, Motorola, Abbot Laboratories, Target Corporation, Walgreens, Bank One, and Sears, Roebuck and Company. Major educational and research institutions in the county include Northwestern University, Loyola University, DePaul University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Cook County has experienced 19 hazard events since 1967 for which federal disaster declarations were issued. The Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS), maintained by the University of South Carolina, includes many more hazard events. For Cook County, SHELDUS lists 748 instances of monetary or human loss due to a hazard event.

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS AND THE PLANNING AREA

The responsibility for hazard mitigation lies with many, including private property owners; business and industry; and local, state, and federal government. Through multi-jurisdictional partnerships, local jurisdictions within an area that has uniform risk exposure can pool resources and eliminate redundant planning activities. Cook County opened this planning effort to all municipalities within the County. Table ES-1 lists the planning partners that participated in the planning process and are covered under this plan. The planning area was defined as all incorporated and unincorporated areas of Cook County as well as the incorporated areas of cities that cross county boundaries. The planning area boundary is shown on Figure 2-1.



Figure ES-1-1. Main Features of the Planning Area

**TABLE ES-1.
PLANNING PARTNERS COVERED BY THIS HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Village of Alsip	Village of Arlington Heights	Village of Bedford Park	Village of Bellwood
Village of Berkeley	City of Berwyn	City of Blue Island	Village of Bridgeview
Village of Broadview	Village of Brookfield	City of Burbank	Village of Burnham
City of Calumet City	Village of Calumet Park	City of Chicago Heights	Village of Chicago Ridge
Town of Cicero	Cook County	City of Country Club Hills	City of Countryside
Village of Crestwood	Village of Dixmoor	Village of Dolton	Village of East Hazel Crest
Village of Elk Grove Village	Village of Elmwood Park	City of Evanston	Village of Evergreen Park
Village of Flossmoor	Village of Ford Heights	Village of Forest Park	Village of Forest View
Village of Franklin Park	Village of Glencoe	Village of Glenview	Village of Glenwood
Village of Golf	Village of Hanover Park	City of Harvey	Village of Harwood Heights
Village of Hazel Crest	City of Hickory Hills	Village of Hillside	Village of Hodgkins
Village of Hoffman Estates	Village of Homewood	Village of Indian Head Park	Village of Inverness
Village of Justice	Village of Kenilworth	Village of La Grange	Village of La Grange Park
Village of Lansing	Village of Lemont	Village of Lincolnwood	Village of Lynwood
Village of Lyons	City of Markham	Village of Matteson	Village of Maywood
Village of McCook	Village of Melrose Park	Village of Merrionette Park	Village of Midlothian
Village of Morton Grove	Village of Mount Prospect	Village of Niles	Village of Norridge
Village of North Riverside	Village of Northbrook	Village of Northfield	Village of Northlake
City of Oak Forest	City of Oak Lawn	Village of Oak Park	Village of Olympia Fields
Village of Orland Hills	Village of Orland Park	Village of Palatine	City of Palos Heights
City of Palos Hills	Village of Palos Park	City of Park Ridge	Village of Phoenix
Village of Posen	Village of Prospect Heights	Village of River Forest	Village of River Grove
Village of Riverdale	Village of Riverside	Village of Robbins	City of Rolling Meadows
Village of Rosemont	Village of Sauk Village	Village of Schaumburg	Village of Schiller Park
Village of Skokie	Village of South Barrington	Village of South Chicago Heights	Village of South Holland
Village of Steger	Village of Stickney	Village of Stone Park	Village of Streamwood
Village of Summit	Village of Thornton	Village of Tinley Park	Village of Westchester
Village of Western Springs	Village of Wheeling	Village of Willow Springs	Village of Wilmette
Village of Winnetka	Village of Worth	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago	

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed under a grant from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency by a planning team of Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management staff and expert consultants, with guidance from a Steering Committee representing the planning partners and other local stakeholders. The key steps in developing the plan were as follows:

- **Coordination with Other Agencies**—Opportunities for involvement were provided to neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, agencies that regulate development, businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests
- **Review of Existing Programs**—Existing local and state plans, studies, reports and technical information were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate.
- **Public Involvement**—Broad public participation in the planning process was provided through Steering Committee participation, use of a widely distributed questionnaire, media outreach, and public meetings.

The final plan consists of two volumes. Volume 1 includes all federally required elements of a disaster mitigation plan that apply to the entire planning area. Volume 2 includes all federally required jurisdiction-specific elements, in individual annexes for each participating jurisdiction.

MISSION, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The defined mission for the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan is to “Identify risks and sustainable cost-effective actions to mitigate the impact of natural hazards in order to protect the life, health, safety, welfare, and economy of the communities of Cook County.” Mitigation goals were established as follows:

1. Develop and implement sustainable, cost-effective, and environmentally sound risk-reduction (mitigation) projects.
2. Protect the lives, health, safety, and property of the citizens of Cook County from the impacts of natural hazards.
3. Protect public services and critical facilities, including infrastructure, from loss of use during natural hazard events and potential damage from such events.
4. Involve stakeholders to enhance the local capacity to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to the impacts of natural hazards.
5. Develop, promote, and integrate mitigation action plans.
6. Promote public understanding of and support for hazard mitigation.

Thirteen objectives were established for the plan that meet multiple goals, serving as stand-alone measurements of the effectiveness of the mitigation action. Proposed mitigation actions were evaluated in part based on how many objectives they would help to fulfill.

HAZARDS ADDRESSED

The Steering Committee considered the full range of natural hazards that could impact the planning area and identified the following hazards as presenting the greatest concern:

- Dam or levee failure

- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Severe weather
- Severe winter weather
- Tornado.

Detailed risk assessments were performed for each of these hazards of concern. In addition, a brief qualitative review was conducted of technological and human-caused hazards of interest, which were not considered as critical as the hazards of concern: epidemic or pandemic; nuclear power plant incident; mass influx of evacuees; widespread power outage; hazardous material incident. A separate qualitative review also was performed for climate change.

RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The risk assessments of the identified hazards of concern describe the risks associated with each hazard. The following steps were used to define the risk of each hazard:

- Profile each hazard, describing the geographic area it affects, its frequency and severity, and the warning time provided before a hazard event occurs.
- Use maps of hazard impact areas to determine how many structures, facilities, and systems are exposed to each hazard.
- Assess the vulnerability of exposed structures and infrastructure based on exposure and the probability of occurrence of a hazard event. Tools such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) hazard-modeling program called Hazus-MH were used to perform this assessment for flood, dam failure, earthquake hazards, and tornado. Outputs similar to those from Hazus-MH were generated for other hazards, using maps generated by the Hazus-MH program.

A detailed inventory of critical facilities and infrastructure was developed for this plan using GIS applications. Over 6,000 facilities were inventoried and uploaded into the Hazus-MH model to support the risk assessment. Table 5-3 and Table 5-4 summarize the general types of critical facilities and infrastructure, respectively.

TABLE ES-2. CRITICAL FACILITIES BY JURISDICTION AND CATEGORY						
Medical and Health	Government Functions	Protective Functions	Schools	Hazardous Materials	Other Critical Functions	Total
696	79	495	2551	2476	221	6518

TABLE ES-3. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE BY JURISDICTION AND CATEGORY							
Bridges	Water Supply	Wastewater	Power	Communication	Transportation	Dams	Total
1,499	102	143	244	209	639	31	2,867

PROFILES OF COOK COUNTY HAZARDS OF CONCERN

Dam and Levee Failure

There are 23 state regulated dams in the planning area. Ten of these dams are classified as “high hazard” which means they have significant downstream populations at risk if the dam should fail. Flooding as a result of a dam and levee failure would significantly impact properties and populations in the inundation zones. No records of dam failures in the planning area are available.

There are three levee systems in Cook County. There is no history of levee failures in the planning area. The State of Illinois experienced levee failures in 1993 and 2008. In 1993, 17 levee systems breached along the Mississippi River and the Illinois River just north of where it meets the Mississippi River. Over 237,000 acres along the rivers were flooded.

Warning time for dam or levee failure varies depending on the cause of the failure. In events of extreme precipitation or massive snowmelt, evacuations can be planned with sufficient time. In the event of a structural failure due to earthquake, there may be no warning time. Cook County and its planning partners have established protocols for flood warning and response to imminent dam failure in the flood warning portion of its adopted emergency operations plan. These protocols are tied to the emergency action plans created by the dam owners.

Important issues associated with dam and levee failure include the following:

- Federally regulated dams have an adequate level of oversight and sophistication in their emergency action plans. However, the protocol for notifying downstream citizens of imminent failure needs to be tied to local emergency response planning.
- Mapping that estimates inundation depths is needed for non-federal-regulated dams to better assess the risk associated with dam failure from these facilities.
- Most dam failure mapping required at federal levels requires determination of the probable maximum flood, which is a worst-case scenario and generally the event with the lowest probability of occurrence. For non-federal-regulated dams, mapping of dam failure scenarios that are less extreme than the probable maximum flood but have a higher probability of occurrence could better illustrate areas potentially impacted by more frequent events to support emergency response and preparedness.
- The concept of residual risk associated with structural flood control projects should be considered in the design of capital projects and the application of land use regulations.
- Addressing security concerns and the need to inform the public of the risk associated with dam failure is a challenge for public officials.
- Not all levees are reflected in the current flood mapping, which makes delineation of the hazard area difficult.

Drought

Droughts originate from a deficiency of precipitation resulting from an unusual weather pattern. If the weather pattern lasts a short time (a few weeks or a couple months), the drought is considered short-term. If the weather pattern becomes entrenched and the precipitation deficits last for several months or years, the drought is considered to be long-term. Drought generally affects large geographic areas, so drought descriptions in the hazard mitigation plan are generally for the entire State of Illinois rather than the immediate planning area of Cook County.

The most severe droughts in Illinois occurred in the summer of 1934, the summer of 1931 and 1954. All three of these events were categorized as extreme droughts. More recently, in September 1983, all 102 counties were declared state disaster areas because of high temperatures and insufficient precipitation. In 1988, 54 percent of the state was impacted by drought-like conditions, resulting in disaster relief payments to landowners and farmers exceeding \$382 million. Historical drought data for the planning area indicate there have been seven significant droughts in the last 115 years. This equates to a drought every 16 years on average, or a 6.25-percent chance of a drought in any given year.

Drought can have a widespread impact on the environment and the economy, although it typically does not result in loss of life or damage to property, as do other natural disasters. The National Drought Mitigation Center describes likely drought impacts as those affecting agriculture, water supplies, and the risk of fire.

Scientists at this time do not know how to predict drought more than a month in advance for most locations. How long a drought lasts depends on interactions between the atmosphere and the oceans, soil moisture and land surface processes, topography, internal dynamics, and the accumulated influence of weather systems on the global scale.

Important issues associated with drought include the following:

- Identification and development of alternative water supplies
- Use of groundwater recharge techniques to stabilize the groundwater supply
- The probability of increased drought frequencies and durations due to climate change
- The promotion of active water conservation even during non-drought periods.

Earthquake

An earthquake is the vibration of the earth's surface following a release of energy in the earth's crust. Earthquakes tend to occur along faults, which are zones of weakness in the crust. Earthquakes occur throughout Illinois, with most in the southern third of the state. Over 360 earthquakes have occurred in Illinois during the past 20 year, with 32 resulting in damage. Fifteen events have been recorded in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, and Will Counties since 1804. Cook County has experienced three earthquakes ranging from a magnitude of 3 (categorized as "minor") to 4.9 (categorized as "light").

The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties generally result from falling objects and debris, because the shocks shake, damage or demolish buildings and other structures. Disruption of communications, electrical power supplies and gas, sewer and water lines should be expected. Earthquakes may trigger fires, dam failures, or releases of hazardous material, compounding their effects. Any seismic activity of 6.0 or greater on faults within the planning area would have significant impacts throughout the county. Earthquakes of this magnitude or higher would lead to massive failure of structures built on loose soils. Levees and revetments built on such soils would likely fail, representing a loss of critical infrastructure. These events could cause secondary hazards, including mudslides that would further damage structures.

There is currently no reliable way to predict an earthquake at any given location with any significant advance warning time. Research is being done with warning systems that use the low energy waves that precede major earthquakes to give approximately 40 seconds notice that a major earthquake is about to occur. The warning time is very short but it could allow for someone to get under a desk, step away from a hazardous material they are working with, or shut down a computer system.

Important issues associated with earthquakes include the following:

- The public perception of the earthquake risk within the planning area is low. It can be difficult to get the public to think about earthquake mitigation with little or no perceived risk.
- Most of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. A building stock analysis that looks at the potential fragility of the older building stock constructed without building code influence would be beneficial in the identification of seismic mitigation projects.
- More earthquake mapping is needed for the planning area.
- Critical facility owners/operators should be encouraged to create or enhance continuity of operations plans using the information on risk and vulnerability contained in the Cook County hazard mitigation plan.
- Geotechnical standards should be established that take into account the probable impacts from earthquakes in the design and construction of new or enhanced facilities.
- The County has over 6 miles of earthen levees and revetments on soft, unstable soil. These soils are prone to liquefaction, which would severely undermine the integrity of these facilities.
- There are a large number of earthen dams within the planning area. Dam failure warning and evacuation plans and procedures should be reviewed and updated to reflect the dams' risk potential associated with earthquake activity in the region.

Flood

Flood Types and History

Two types of flooding are typical in Cook County: riverine flooding when water overflows the banks of a stream; and stormwater/urban drainage flooding, when storm runoff exceeds the capacity of local drainage systems in place to convey stormwater to a receiving body. Flood events of historical significance occurred in the Cook County region in 1849, 1855, 1885, 1938, 1952, 1954, 1957, 1961, 1973, 1979, 1986, 1987, 1996, 2001, 2004, 2010 and 2013. Since 1972, 13 presidential-declared flood events in the County have caused in excess of \$628.5 million in property damage.

In the past 20 years, stormwater/urban drainage flooding has become the principal cause of flood losses in the Cook County planning area. Urban portions of the county annually experience nuisance flooding related to drainage issues. After flooding in August 2010, FEMA provided more than \$435 million in disaster recovery, response, and mitigation in Cook and DuPage Counties, and more than 75 percent of this went to individual homeowners, most of whom suffered sewer back-ups and basement flooding caused by stormwater/urban drainage flooding. The frequency and the magnitude of stormwater/urban drainage flooding in Cook County dictated the assignment of stormwater management within the County to a single entity—the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago.

Cook County experiences episodes of river flooding almost every winter. Large floods that can cause property damage typically occur every three to seven years.

Flood Mapping

Flood studies use historical records to determine the probability of occurrence for different river discharge (flow) levels. The flood frequency equals 100 divided by the discharge probability. For example, the 100-year discharge has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The extent of flooding associated with a 1-percent annual probability of occurrence (the base flood or 100-year flood) is

used as a regulatory boundary by many agencies. This boundary is a convenient tool for assessing risk in flood-prone communities. For most communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), FEMA has prepared a detailed Flood Insurance Study that presents water surface elevations for the 1-percent annual chance flood and the 0.2-percent annual chance flood (the 500-year flood). The boundaries of the 100- and 500-year floodplains are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

FEMA has mapped over 78 square miles of 100-year floodplain and 99 square miles of 500-year floodplain along 172 water courses in the Cook County planning area. Approximately 8 percent of the County is located within mapped 100-year floodplains.

Flood Severity

The principal factors affecting flood damage are flood depth and velocity. The deeper and faster flood flows become, the more damage they can cause. Shallow flooding with high velocities can cause as much damage as deep flooding with slow velocity. This is especially true when a channel migrates over a broad floodplain, redirecting high-velocity flows and transporting debris and sediment.

The worst-case scenario for flooding in the Cook County planning area has happened numerous times in the past. It involves intense rain storms that stall over the planning area, dropping rainfall totals in excess of 6 inches over a 48-hour period (this scenario is significantly exacerbated by the presence of snow pack on the ground). This leads to both riverine and stormwater/urban drainage flooding that can overwhelm flood response capabilities in the planning area. Major roads can be blocked, preventing critical access for many residents and critical functions. High in-channel flows can cause water courses to scour, possibly washing out roads and creating more isolation problems.

Flood Warning

The Cook County flood threat system consists of a network of precipitation gages throughout the watershed and stream gages at strategic locations that constantly monitor and report stream levels. All of this information is analyzed by agencies such as Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District to evaluate the flood threat and possible evacuation needs.

Floods are generally classed as either slow-rise or flash floods. Due to the sequential pattern of meteorological conditions needed to cause serious slow-rise flooding, it is unusual for a slow-rise flood to occur without warning. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning time from several hours, to days, to possibly weeks. Evacuation and sandbagging for a slow-rise flood may lessen flood damage. Flash floods are more difficult to prepare for, due to the extremely short warning time given, if any. Flash flood warnings usually require evacuation within an hour. However, potential hazard areas can be warned in advance of potential flash flooding danger.

Participation in Federal Flood Programs

The NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities. Cook County entered the NFIP on April 15, 1981. The effective date for the current countywide Flood Insurance Rate Map is August 19, 2008. In addition to the County, most Cook County municipalities participate in the NFIP. The planning area has 17,807 flood insurance policies providing \$3.464 billion in insurance coverage. According to FEMA statistics, 14,335 flood insurance claims were paid between January 1, 1978 and February 28, 2014, for a total of \$157.7 million, an average of \$10,970 per claim.

Twenty communities in the planning area also participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) a voluntary program that encourages floodplain management activities that exceed the NFIP requirements. The CRS requires participating communities to identify repetitive loss areas, where flood insurance claims have been paid multiple times for individual properties. FEMA identifies 1,571 such properties in the planning area as of January 31, 2014.

Issues

Important issues associated with flooding include the following:

- The 2-D, unsteady-state modeling performed by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District is considered to be the best available flood risk data for the planning area, but it is not the basis of FEMA's current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map. The District's flood hazard data should be formatted so that can be used to support risk assessment and thus validate best available data.
- The planning area has a large percentage of policies and losses outside a mapped hazard area.
- Basement flooding is a common problem.
- The stormwater/urban drainage flooding risk is not mapped, which makes it difficult to assess this hazard, other than looking at historical loss data.
- The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risk for multiple hazards.
- There is no consistency of land-use practices and regulatory floodplain management within the planning area.
- It is unclear how potential climate change may impact flood conditions in the planning area.
- The concept of residual risk should be considered in the design of future capital flood control projects and should be communicated with residents living in the floodplain.
- More information is needed on flood risk to support the concept of risk-based analysis of capital projects.
- There needs to be a sustained effort to gather historical damage data, such as high water marks on structures and damage reports, to measure the cost-effectiveness of future mitigation projects.
- Ongoing flood hazard mitigation will require funding from multiple sources.
- There needs to be a coordinated hazard mitigation effort between jurisdictions affected by flood hazards in the county.
- Floodplain residents need to continue to be educated about flood preparedness and the resources available during and after floods.
- The promotion of flood insurance as a means of protecting private property owners from the economic impacts of frequent flood events should continue.
- The economy affects a jurisdiction's ability to manage its floodplains. Budget cuts and personnel losses can strain resources needed to support floodplain management.

Severe Weather

Severe weather refers to any dangerous meteorological phenomena with the potential to cause damage, serious social disruption, or loss of human life. It includes extreme heat, lightning, hail, fog, and high winds. Severe-weather events can happen anywhere in the planning area. Severe local storms are probably the most common widespread hazard. They affect large numbers of people throughout Cook County and the surrounding region when they occur. The heat wave of July 1995 was one of the worst disasters in Illinois history, with over 700 deaths statewide over five-days.

Records from the National Climatic Data Center and SHELDUS indicate approximately 500 severe weather events in the planning area between 1950 and 2013. The 169 severe weather events for the planning area from 1993 to 2013 represent an average of 8 events per year. According to the 2013 Illinois Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, the planning area is designated as severely vulnerable to severe storms, with a high vulnerability to extreme heat.

The most common problems associated with severe storms are immobility and loss of utilities. Roads may become impassable due to flooding, downed trees, or a landslide. Power lines may be downed due to high winds, and services such as water or phone may not be able to operate without power. Lightning can cause severe damage and injury. A worst-case severe-weather event would involve prolonged high winds during a thunderstorm. Such an event would have both short-term and longer-term effects. Initially, schools and roads would be closed due to power outages caused by high winds and downed tree obstructions. In more rural areas, some subdivisions could experience limited ingress and egress. Prolonged rain could produce flooding and overtopped culverts with ponded water on roads. Flooding could further obstruct roads and bridges, further isolating residents.

Meteorologists can often predict the likelihood of a severe storm or other severe weather event. This can give several days of warning time. The Chicago Office of the National Weather Service issues severe storm watches and warnings when appropriate to alert government agencies and the public of possible or impending weather events. The watches and warnings are broadcast over NOAA weather radio and are forwarded to the local media for retransmission using the Emergency Alert System.

Important issues associated with severe weather include the following:

- Redundancy of power supply throughout the planning area must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- Public education on dealing with the impacts of severe weather needs to be provided
- Debris management (downed trees, etc.) must be addressed.
- The effects of climate change may result in an increase in frequency of extreme heat events.

Severe Winter Weather

The severe winter weather hazard encompasses snow, blizzards, ice storms and extreme cold temperatures and wind chill. Severe winter weather events can happen anywhere in the planning area. NOAA identifies nearly 100 severe winter weather events in the planning area since 1950, excluding snowstorms classified as less than major snowstorms. The planning area typically receives 36 inches of snow each year and can expect to experience exposure to some type of severe winter weather event at least annually.

Severe winter weather impacts can be significant. Roads may become impassable due to ice or snow. Power lines may be downed due to high winds or ice accumulation, and services such as water or phone

may not be able to operate without power. Physical damage to homes and facilities can occur from wind damage or accumulation of snow or ice. Freezing rain can cause the most dangerous conditions. Ice buildup can bring down trees, communication towers, and wires, creating hazards for property owners, motorists, and pedestrians alike. Many severe winter weather events in the planning area have resulted in the loss of life.

Meteorologists can often predict likely severe winter weather, giving several days of warning time. The National Weather Service provides public warnings on storm, snow and ice events as appropriate to alert government agencies and the public of possible or impending weather events. Watches and warnings are broadcast over NOAA weather radio and are forwarded to local media for retransmission using the Emergency Alert System.

Important issues associated with severe winter weather in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards or none at all. These structures could be highly vulnerable to severe winter weather events such as windstorms.
- Redundancy of power supply must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- Isolated population centers are at significant risk.

Tornado

Tornadoes are the most violent of all atmospheric storms, and all of Illinois is susceptible to them, including Cook County. The tornado season runs March through August, although a tornado can occur in the state at any time. Many tornadoes have struck Cook County, including several within the Chicago city limits. Between 1955 and 2008, there were 92 significant tornadoes (tornadoes rated F2 or greater on a scale of F1 to F5, or that caused fatalities or injured at least 10 people). The F4-rated Oak Lawn tornado in April 1967 was the deadliest tornado in the planning area, with 33 fatalities. The only F5 tornado to ever strike the Chicago area was on August 28, 1990.

Tornadoes can cause fatalities and devastate a neighborhood in seconds. Winds can reach 300 mph and damage paths can be more than a mile wide and 50 miles long. If a major tornado were to strike within the populated areas of Cook County, damage could be widespread. Businesses could be forced to close for an extended period or permanently, fatalities could be high, many people could be homeless for an extended period, and routine services such as telephone or power could be disrupted. Buildings can be damaged or destroyed.

The local NWS office issues a tornado watch when tornadoes are possible in an area and a tornado warning when a tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. The current average lead time for tornado warnings is 13 minutes. The National Weather Service has established a goal of 15 minutes in its strategic plan. Occasionally, tornadoes develop so rapidly that little, if any, advance warning is possible.

Important issues associated with tornadoes in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards or none at all. These structures could be highly vulnerable to tornadoes.
- Redundancy of power supply must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.

- The amount of the tornado zone that contains vacant, developable land is not known. This would be valuable information for gauging the future development potential of the tornado zone.
- Declining growth rate makes it difficult for code standards to have impacts on new development.
- The planning area has insufficient suitable tornado shelters.
- Public awareness of tornado response protocols is a concern, given the area's many visitors.

QUALITATIVE REVIEW OF HAZARDS OF INTEREST

Though risk assessments were not conducted for hazards identified as hazards of interest rather than hazards of concern, each was reviewed for the hazard mitigation plan. Key findings are as follows:

- **Climate Change**—Climate change impacts on hazard events could include an increased risk for extreme events such as drought, storms and flooding, as well as more heat-related stress. In many cases, communities are already facing these problems to some degree. Information about how climate patterns are changing provides insight on the reliability of future hazard projections used in mitigation analysis.
- **Epidemic or Pandemic**—Health hazards that affect the residents of Cook County may arise in a variety of situations, such as during a communicable disease outbreak, after a natural disaster, or as the result of a bioterrorism incident. All populations in Cook County are susceptible to such events. According to national projections by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a pandemic flu with a 15- to 35-percent attack rate could cause 2 to 4.5 million cases in Illinois with up to 9,000 deaths.
- **Nuclear Power Plant Incidents**—There are no nuclear power plants in Cook County. The only site within 50 miles of Cook County is the Dresden Nuclear Power Plant in Grundy County. Locations that are 10 to 50 miles from a nuclear plant are not considered to be at risk for direct radiological contamination, but could be impacted by indirect contamination entering the region via waterways, vegetation, or animals originating from within 10 miles of the plant. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's estimate of the risk each year of an earthquake intense enough to cause core damage to the reactor at Dresden is 1 in 52,632.
- **Secondary Impacts from Incoming Evacuees**—People evacuated to the planning area from a hazard event outside the planning area can have great impacts if local receiving jurisdictions lack the capacity to handle them. The IL-IN-WI Regional Catastrophic Grant Program's 2012 Regional Hub Reception Center Plan, which includes Cook County, outlines ways to process, track, and care for evacuees and spread them out to a larger area for long-term shelter.
- **Widespread Power Outage**—Utilities that use aboveground wiring are vulnerable to damage from high wind, heavy snow, ice, rain, and vehicular accidents. All facilities considered critical infrastructure are vulnerable to utility interruptions, especially loss of power. Establishment of reliable backup power at these facilities is extremely important to continue to provide for the health, safety, and well-being of the population.
- **Hazardous Material Incident**—A hazardous material is any substance that can adversely affect safety and health. In 2013, the City of Chicago undertook a risk assessment of hazardous material transportation routes to assess risks to the city and its inhabitants in the shipment of hazardous materials through its borders. Local jurisdictions should consider conducting a risk assessment to profile the potential hazardous concerns within their jurisdiction and to further assess health and safety impacts on their population, potential economic impacts, consequences, and the overall probably or frequency of incident.

PLANNING AREA RISK RANKING

Risk rankings were performed by each planning partner to compare the probable impacts of the hazards of concern. For each community, the rankings assessed the probability of each hazard's occurrence as well as its likely impact on people, property, and the economy. A separate ranking to assess probable impacts countywide was conducted via facilitated brainstorming sessions with the Steering Committee. The results of the countywide ranking, which were used in establishing mitigation action and priorities, are summarized in Table 15-6.

Hazard Ranking	Hazard Event	Category
1	Severe Weather	High
1	Severe Winter Weather	High
2	Flood	High
3	Tornado	High
4	Earthquake	Medium
5	Dam Failure	Low
6	Drought	Low

AREA-WIDE MITIGATION ACTIONS

Recommended hazard mitigation actions were selected from among alternatives presented in catalogs of hazard mitigation alternatives. The catalogs provided a baseline of alternatives that are backed by a planning process, are consistent with the planning partners' goals and objectives, and are within the capabilities of the partners to implement. One catalog was developed for each hazard of concern evaluated in this plan. Each planning partner selected its own set of recommended mitigation actions.

Cook County and the Steering Committee determined that some actions from the mitigation catalogs could provide hazard mitigation benefits countywide. Table 17-2 lists these recommended countywide mitigation actions and the priority of each action. The priorities are defined as follows:

- **High Priority**—A project that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed its cost, meets eligibility requirements for a federal hazard grant program, and has funding secured or is an ongoing project. High priority projects can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
- **Medium Priority**—A project that meets at least one objective, that has benefits that exceed its cost, that is grant eligible under federal hazard or other grant programs, but for which funding has not been secured. Medium priority projects become high priority projects and can be completed in the short term once funding is secured.
- **Low Priority**—A project that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, that has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, for which funding has not been secured, that is not eligible for federal hazard grant funding, and for which the timeline for completion is long term (1 to 10 years). Low priority projects may be eligible for grant funding from other programs.

**TABLE ES-5.
PRIORITIZATION OF COUNTYWIDE MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action Number and Description	Priority
CW-1—Cook County DHSEM will develop its disaster intelligence capabilities in order to provide comprehensive support to the planning area for preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.	High
CW-2—Continue to support the success of the Public Safety Consortium in the following areas: mission, guidance, scope, structure, and training.	High
CW-3—Complete the countywide mass notification system project.	High
CW-4—Integrate the WebEOC into countywide operations and partner agencies.	High
CW-5—Enhance the current Cook County evacuation plan.	High
CW-6—Review the Cook County sheltering inventory (type, location, and future development based on population models).	High
CW-7—Expand the Cook County Mobile Response Team capabilities for emergency and disaster response.	High
CW-8—Create a template to promote uniformity in Emergency Operations Plans within the planning area.	High
CW-9—Develop and implement a countywide critical infrastructure security program.	High
CW-10—Develop a Cook County Community Emergency Response Team Program that is interoperable with local Community Emergency Response Team programs.	Medium
CW-11—Review outreach strategies for populations with access or functional needs to expand countywide support capabilities in all phases of the disaster cycle.	High
CW-12—Continue to promote the core competencies of the StormReady Program for increased countywide severe weather preparedness.	High
CW-13—Revisit and review all existing mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding and determine how new action items should be incorporated.	High
CW-14—Develop a countywide hazards task force to create a collective approach to natural hazard mitigation through the unification of plans, actions, and data.	High
CW-15—Identify and promote local, state, and federal funding sources for local flood mitigation projects.	Medium
CW-16—Consider the development of a countywide green infrastructure plan.	Medium
CW-17—Consider the development of a countywide climate adaptation strategy committee.	High
CW-18—Maintain a hazard mitigation plan website where this final plan will be housed and planning partners as well as members of the public will be able to monitor plan implementation.	High
CW-19—Support planning partner education by requesting mobile training courses covering National Flood Insurance Program and Community Rating System information during the period of this plan.	High

IMPLEMENTATION

Plan Adoption

The hazard mitigation plan will be submitted for a pre-adoption review to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency and FEMA prior to adoption by Cook County. Once pre-adoption approval has been provided, all planning partners will formally adopt the plan.

Plan Maintenance Strategy

The hazard mitigation plan includes a formal process to ensure that the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazards Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document and that the planning partners maintain their eligibility for applicable funding sources. The plan's format allows sections to be reviewed and updated when new data become available, resulting in a plan that will remain current and relevant. The strategy for ongoing maintenance of the plan includes the following components:

- **Plan Implementation**—Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all planning partners and agencies identified as lead agencies in the mitigation action plans. Cook County DHSEM will assume lead responsibility for implementing the plan maintenance strategy.
- **Steering Committee**—It is recommended that a steering committee remain a viable body involved in key elements of the plan maintenance strategy. The new steering committee should strive to include representation from the planning partners, as well as other stakeholders in the planning area.
- **Annual Progress Report**—The steering committee will convene to perform annual reviews. DHSEM will then prepare a formal annual report on the progress of the plan.
- **Plan Update**—The planning partnership intends to update the hazard mitigation plan on a five-year cycle from the date of initial plan adoption.
- **Continuing Public Involvement**—The public will continue to be apprised of the plan's progress through the Cook County hazard mitigation website and by copies of annual progress reports provided to the media. DHSEM has agreed to maintain the hazard mitigation plan website, and each planning partner has agreed to provide links to the website on their individual jurisdictional websites.
- **Incorporation into Other Planning Mechanisms**—All municipal planning partners are committed to creating a linkage between the hazard mitigation plan and their individual comprehensive plans by identifying a mitigation action as such and giving that action a high priority. As information becomes available from other planning mechanisms that can enhance this plan, that information will be incorporated via the update process.

**COOK COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
VOLUME 1—PLANNING-AREA-WIDE ELEMENTS**

**FINAL
SEPTEMBER 10, 2014**

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**Cook County
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan;
Volume 1—Planning-Area-Wide Elements**

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CHAPTER 53. VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK ANNEX

53.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

Primary Point of Contact

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Emergency Management
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La Grange Park, IL 60526
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Email Address: dmaggos@lagrangepark.org

Alternate Point of Contact

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53.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

The following is a summary of key information about the jurisdiction and its history:

- **Date of Incorporation:** 1892
- **Current Population:** 13,579 as of April 2010
- **Population Growth:** The population of the Village of La Grange Park was 13,295 in 2000, and as such, had grown by just over 2% during the decade of 2000-2010. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the current population at 13,635. The Village of La Grange Park has no additional land to develop, so any large population swings would most likely come from substantial redevelopment.
- **Location and Description:** The Village of La Grange Park is considered a near-west suburb of Chicago, and located approximately 13 miles from downtown Chicago. U.S. Route 12/20/45 (La Grange Rd.) runs north/south through the center of the Village, and the Village is located just north of U.S. Route 34 (Ogden Ave.), which is nearly centrally located between Interstate 55 (Stevenson Expressway) and Interstate 290 (Eisenhower Expressway). Cook County Forest Preserve borders the north and west ends of the Village, and the Salt Creek runs along the same north and west borders. Adjacent towns that border La Grange Park are: Westchester to the north, Western Springs to the south, Brookfield to the east, and Oakbrook to the west. According to the 2010 census, the village has a total area of 2.23 square miles.
- **Brief History:** The area was initially settled during the mid-1800s by Europeans, with many settling in around 1863, when the Burlington Railroad extended their line into Chicago. Some more followed the Great Chicago Fire in 1871, as some homeless city residents moved west. Five farmers, who had purchased most of the land during that time, did not necessarily desire to form a Village, but realized that the only way to uphold the law was to incorporate and hire their own police force. Over the years, the Village has heightened its commercial resources but still remains a predominantly “bedroom” type community, serviced by a few small commercial areas.
- **Climate:** The Village of La Grange Park’s climate is typical to northeastern Illinois and the Chicago metropolitan area. The area does experience four distinct seasons, with average lows of 17°F in January to average highs of 84°F in July. The proximity of the Village to Lake

Michigan does help moderate temperatures to some extent compared to areas further west in northern Illinois. Average precipitation is around 38 inches of rain per year, and average snowfall is around 37 inches.

- Governing Body Format:** The Village of La Grange Park is governed by a seven member Village Board, which includes one Village President and six Trustees. This body of Government will assume the responsibility for the adoption and implementation of this plan. The Village consists of five main departments: Administration (includes Finance), Building, Fire, Police and Public Works, led overall by a Village Manager. The Park District and Library District are separate governmental entities from the Village.
- Development Trends:** Anticipated development levels for La Grange Park are currently low, as nearly the entire Village has already been developed. Most of the current development consists of residential redevelopment. There is though substantial effort being made in regards to commercial revitalization, which could at some point lead to some commercial redevelopment. A Corridor Redevelopment Study was completed in May of 2008 for one of our commercial areas, and a Commercial Revitalization Plan was completed in January of 2013. A new overall Village of La Grange Park Comprehensive Plan was completed in June of 2006.

53.3 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the jurisdiction’s legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 53-1. The assessment of the jurisdiction’s fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 53-2. The assessment of the jurisdiction’s administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 53-3. Information on the community’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 53-4. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 53-5.

TABLE 53-1. LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY					
	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Codes, Ordinances & Requirements					
Building Code	Yes	No	No	Yes	No. 731 / 08-12-03,
Zonings	Yes	No	No	Yes	No. 929 / 01-25-11
Subdivisions	No	No	No	Yes	Section 5 of the zoning code
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No. 801 / 07-26-05 No. 876 / 06-24-08
Post Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	No	
Real Estate Disclosure	No	No	Yes	Yes	(765 ILCS 77/) Residential Real Property Disclosure Act.
Growth Management	No	No	No	No	
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No	Part of Zoning Code No. 929 / 01-25-11
Public Health and Safety	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Board of Health. Food Service Sanitation Code Municipal Ord. 675: 03-13-01 / Ord. 729 08-12-03.

**TABLE 53-1.
LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY**

	Local Authority	State or Federal Prohibitions	Other Jurisdictional Authority	State Mandated	Comments
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No	Municipal Code Chapter 90 Garbage and Rubbish, and Chapter 93 Health and Sanitation: 08-12-03.
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes	La Grange Park Comprehensive Plan June 2006 <i>Is the plan equipped to provide linkage to this mitigation plan?</i> Yes – Land Use
Floodplain or Basin Plan	No	No	No	No	
Stormwater Plan	No	No	Yes	No	Regional stormwater impacts are managed by MWRD. The Village lies within the Des Plaines River watershed planning area of MWRD’s comprehensive Stormwater Master Planning Program
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	No	04-23-13 <i>What types of capital facilities does the plan address?</i> Roads, Buildings, Equipment, Sewer, Water <i>How often is the plan revised/updated?</i> Annually
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Commercial Revitalization Plan 01-22-13
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No	
Response/Recovery Planning					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Emergency Operations Plan 06-22-08
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	No	No	Yes	No	Cook County DHSEM Preparing THIRA
Terrorism Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Part of Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	No	No	Part of EOP
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Part of EOP
Public Health Plans	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Cook County Lyons Township Area Mass Dispensing / Vaccination Plan

**TABLE 53-2.
FISCAL CAPABILITY**

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	No
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Unknown
State Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	No

Note: Although many of these are possible, not all may be in the best interest of our Village, or may require Board or taxpayer approval, which is not guaranteed.

**TABLE 53-3.
ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY**

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Assistant Village Manager; Contract Engineering Firm
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Building Inspector; Public Works Director; Contract Engineering Firm; Contract Architectural Firm
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Contract Engineering Firm
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes	Village Manager, Finance Director; Dept. Heads
Surveyors	Yes	Contract Engineering Firm
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Cook County GIS Consortium
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No	Others than those that may be available from other agencies and/or private enterprises if needed
Emergency manager	Yes	Director of Emergency Management, but who is also Fire Chief and Building Commissioner
Grant writers	Yes	Village Manager and Department Heads have all been involved in grant writing to some extent

TABLE 53-4. NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Admin; Building
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Village Manager
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date of adoption of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	07-26-05; 06-24-08
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Have not received a Community Assistance Visit
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	None Known
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	Not specifically, but a review of overall program and requirements could prove beneficial.
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	No. We are not sure if we wish to join CRS program at this point.

TABLE 53-5. COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	Unknown	Unknown
Public Protection (ISO)	Yes	3	03-01-13
StormReady	Yes	Gold (countywide)	2014
Tree City USA	Yes		1987

53.4 JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 53-6 lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction. Repetitive flood loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-Identified Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 0

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster # (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Excessive Cold	N/A	01-07-14	
Severe Storm, Straight Line Winds, Flooding	DR-4116	04-26-13	\$16,259 PA
Excessive Heat	N/A	07-07-12	
Severe Storms, Flooding	N/A	07-23-11	\$1,233 PA / \$6,200
Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	DR-1960	01-31-11	
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-1935	07-19-10	
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-1800	09-13-08	
Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	EM-3230	09-07-05	
Attack on New York City and Pentagon	N/A	09-11-01	
Excessive Heat	N/A	07-31-99	
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-776	09-21-86	
Blizzards, Snowstorms	EM-3068	01-16-79	

53.5 HAZARD RISK RANKING

Table 53-7 presents the ranking of the hazards of concern. Hazard area extent and location maps are included at the end of this chapter. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan, and are considered to be adequate for planning purposes.

Rank	Hazard Type	Risk Rating Score (Probability x Impact)
1	Severe Weather	48
2	Severe Winter Weather	48
3	Flood	45
4	Tornado	45
5	Earthquake	32
6	Drought	2
7	Dam Failure	0

53.6 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN AND EVALUATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Table 53-8 lists the actions that make up the jurisdiction’s hazard mitigation plan. Table 53-9 identifies the priority for each action. Table 53-10 summarizes the mitigation action by hazard of concern and the six mitigation types.

TABLE 53-8. HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX						
Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline ^a
Action L2.1—Install New Emergency Generator for Village Hall Complex, including Communications Center, and Fire Station 1.						
Existing	All	1,2,5	Police	\$200,000 High	FEMA Grant, General Revenue	Short Term
Action L2.2—Implement Downspout Disconnect Program to remove roof rainwater from Village Combined Sewer System.						
Existing	Flooding, Severe Weather	3,9,11,13	Building	\$440,000, High	IEPA Illinois Green Infrastructure Grant Program	Long Term
Action L2.3—Maintain Code RED System, including encouraging residents to register and update information, and ensure Communications Center personnel are trained in using it.						
Existing/ New	All	1,5,8,12	Police	\$4,000, Low	ETSB, General Fund	Short Term Annually Ongoing
Action L2.4—Update the Building and Fire Codes by adopting newer model codes and writing amendments to such codes that correlate to the sections in the model codes.						
Existing/ New	All	3,4,6,10	Building, Fire	\$3,000, Low	General Fund	Short Term
Action L2.5—Update the Emergency Operations Center by purchasing additional equipment such as disaster boxes with supplies, and providing training and information on set-up and operation.						
Existing/ New	All	1,5	Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	\$4,000, Low	General Fund	Short Term
Action L2.6—Encourage the use of Best Management Practices such as promoting the use of rain gardens, rain barrels and using permeable surfaces.						
Existing	Flooding, Severe Weather	3,4,13	Building, PW	\$100, Low	General Fund	Short Term Ongoing
Action L2.7—Promote and possibly provides incentives for the use of plumbing solutions such as installing overhead plumbing and backflow prevention devices.						
Existing	Flooding, Severe Weather	4,9,11,13	Building, PW	Low to High	Enterprise Funds	Short Term Ongoing

**TABLE 53-8.
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline ^a
Action L2.8—Complete Sewer Separation Projects in targeted areas that are more prone to flooding caused by sewer surcharge.						
Existing/ New	Flooding	3,9	Public Works	4-6 Million per Area High	Enterprise Funds, Service Areas	Long Term
Action L2.9—Complete and Distribute Customized Emergency Preparedness Guide specifically for Village residents to include actions for all-hazards, and including shelter and evacuation instructions.						
Existing	All	5,6,8,12	EMA	Low	General Fund	Short Term Bi-Annually
Action L2.10—Conduct Table-Top Exercise to simulate disaster response and test capabilities of Emergency Operations Center.						
Existing/ New	All	1,5	EMA	Low	General Fund	Short Term
Action L2.11—Install New Emergency Generator at Fire Station 2.						
Existing	All	1,2,5	Fire	Medium	General Fund	Long Term
Action L2.12—Pre-position pallets of sandbags and additional salt at Public Works Facility for immediate distribution to residents.						
Existing	Flooding, severe winter weather	1,2,8	Public Works	Low	General Fund	Short Term Ongoing
Action L2.13—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase, or relocation of structures in hazard-prone areas to prevent future structure damage. Give priority to properties with exposure to repetitive losses.						
Existing	All	7, 13	Building	High	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants	Long-term (depending on funding)
Action L2.14—Continue to support the countywide actions identified in this plan.						
New and existing	All	All	La Grange Park	Low	General Fund	Short- and long-term
Action L2.15—Actively participate in the plan maintenance strategy identified in this plan.						
New and existing	All	3, 4, 6	DHSEM, La Grange Park	Low	General Revenue	Short term
Action L2.16—Maintain good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program by implementing programs that meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Such programs include enforcing an adopted flood damage prevention ordinance, participating in floodplain mapping updates, and providing public assistance and information on floodplain requirements and impacts.						
New and existing	Flooding	4, 6, 9	Admin., Building	Low	General Fund	Short-term and ongoing

**TABLE 53-8.
HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Applies to new or existing assets	Hazards Mitigated	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline ^a
Action L2.17 —Consider participation in incentive-based programs such as the Community Rating System, Tree City, and StormReady.						
New and existing	All	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13	Village of La Grange Park	Low	General Fund	Long-term

a. Ongoing indicates continuation of an action that is already in place. Short-term indicates implementation within five years. Long-term indicates implementation after five years.

**TABLE 53-9.
MITIGATION STRATEGY PRIORITY SCHEDULE**

Action#	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Costs?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Priority ^a
1	3	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
2	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
3	4	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
4	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
5	2	High	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
6	3	High	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
7	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	No	Medium
8	2	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
9	4	High	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
10	2	High	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
11	3	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
12	3	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
13	2	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium
14	13	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
15	3	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
16	3	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High
17	9	Medium	Low	Yes	No	No	Medium

a. See Chapter 1 for explanation of priorities.

**TABLE 53-10.
ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type ^a					
	1. Prevention	2. Property Protection	3. Public Education and Awareness	4. Natural Resource Protection	5. Emergency Services	6. Structural Projects
Dam Failure	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drought	4,15	13	9,14		1,3,5,10,11,14	
Earthquake	4,15	13	9,14		1,3,5,10,11,14	
Flood	4,7,12,15,16,17	2,13,16,17	9,14,16,17	6,16,17	1,3,5,10,11,14,16,17	8,17
Severe Weather	4,7,12,15	2,13	9,14,17	6,17	1,3,5,10,11,14,17	
Severe Winter Weather	4,7,12,15	13	9,14,17		1,3,5,10,11,14,17	
Tornado	4,15	13	9,14,17		1,3,5,10,11,14,17	

a. See Chapter 1 for explanation of mitigation types.

53.7 FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/ VULNERABILITY

No needs have been identified at this time.

53.8 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

No additional comments at this time.

**HAZUS-MH RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS FOR
LA GRANGE PARK**

LA GRANGE PARK EXISTING CONDITIONS	
2010 Population.....	13,579
Total Assessed Value of Structures and Contents	\$2,507,894,837
Area in 100-Year Floodplain	96.98 acres
Area in 500-Year Floodplain	99.07 acres
Number of Critical Facilities	29

HAZARD EXPOSURE IN LA GRANGE PARK						
	Number Exposed		Value Exposed to Hazard			% of Total Assessed Value Exposed
	Population	Buildings	Structure	Contents	Total	
Dam Failure						
Buffalo Creek	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
U. Salt Cr. #2	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Touhy	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
U. Salt Cr. #3	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
U. Salt Cr. #4	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Flood						
100-Year	7	2	\$798,658	\$399,329	\$1,197,987	0.05%
500-Year	7	2	\$798,658	\$399,329	\$1,197,987	0.05%
Tornado						
100-Year	—	—	\$302,264,201	\$158,757,671	\$461,021,872	18.38%
500-Year	—	—	\$1,004,584,805	\$601,209,398	\$1,605,794,203	64.03%

ESTIMATED PROPERTY DAMAGE VALUES IN LA GRANGE PARK				
	Estimated Damage Associated with Hazard			% of Total Assessed Value Damaged
	Building	Contents	Total	
Dam Failure				
Buffalo Creek	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
U. Salt Cr. #2	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Touhy	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
U. Salt Cr. #3	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
U. Salt Cr. #4	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Earthquake				
1909 Historical Event	\$16,178,435	\$4,135,389	\$20,313,825	0.81%
Flood				
10-Year	\$145,786	\$69,895	\$215,680	0.01%
100-Year	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
500-Year	\$372,192	\$174,195	\$546,388	0.02%
Tornado				
100-Year	\$30,226,420	\$15,875,767	\$46,102,187	1.84%
500-Year	\$146,669,382	\$87,776,572	\$234,445,954	9.35%

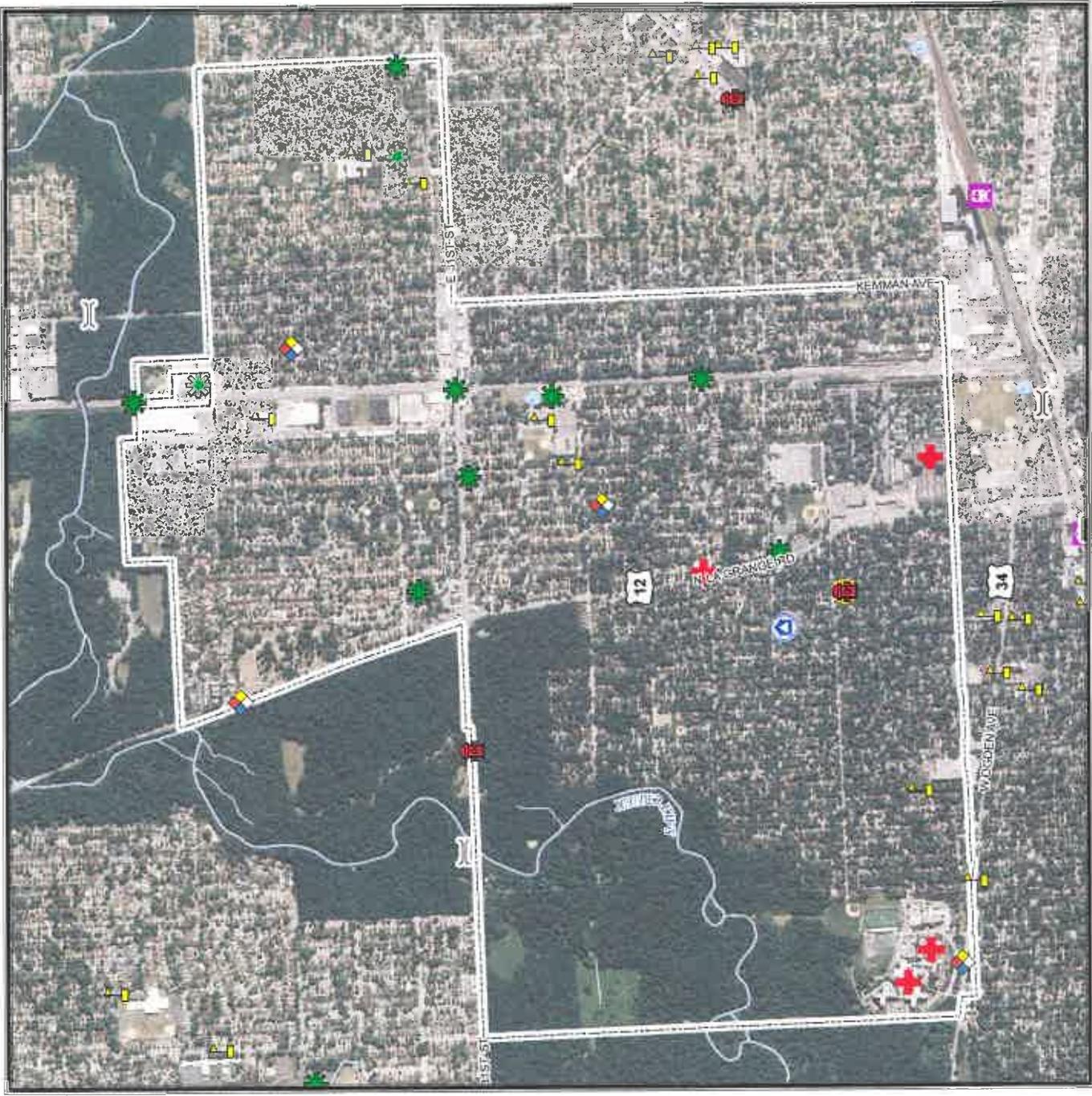
HAZARD MAPPING FOR LA GRANGE PARK

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK

Critical Facilities

-  Airport Facility
-  Bus Facility
-  Dams
-  Emergency Operations Center
-  Fire Station Facility
-  Hazardous Materials
-  Highway Bridge
-  Light Rail Bridge
-  Light Rail Facility
-  Medical Care Facility
-  Military
-  Oil Facility
-  Police Station Facility
-  Port Facility
-  Potable Water Facility
-  Rail Facility
-  Railway Bridge
-  School Facility
-  Other Facility

Base Map Data Sources:
Cook County, U.S. Geological Survey



VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK

Illinois Historical 1909 Earthquake

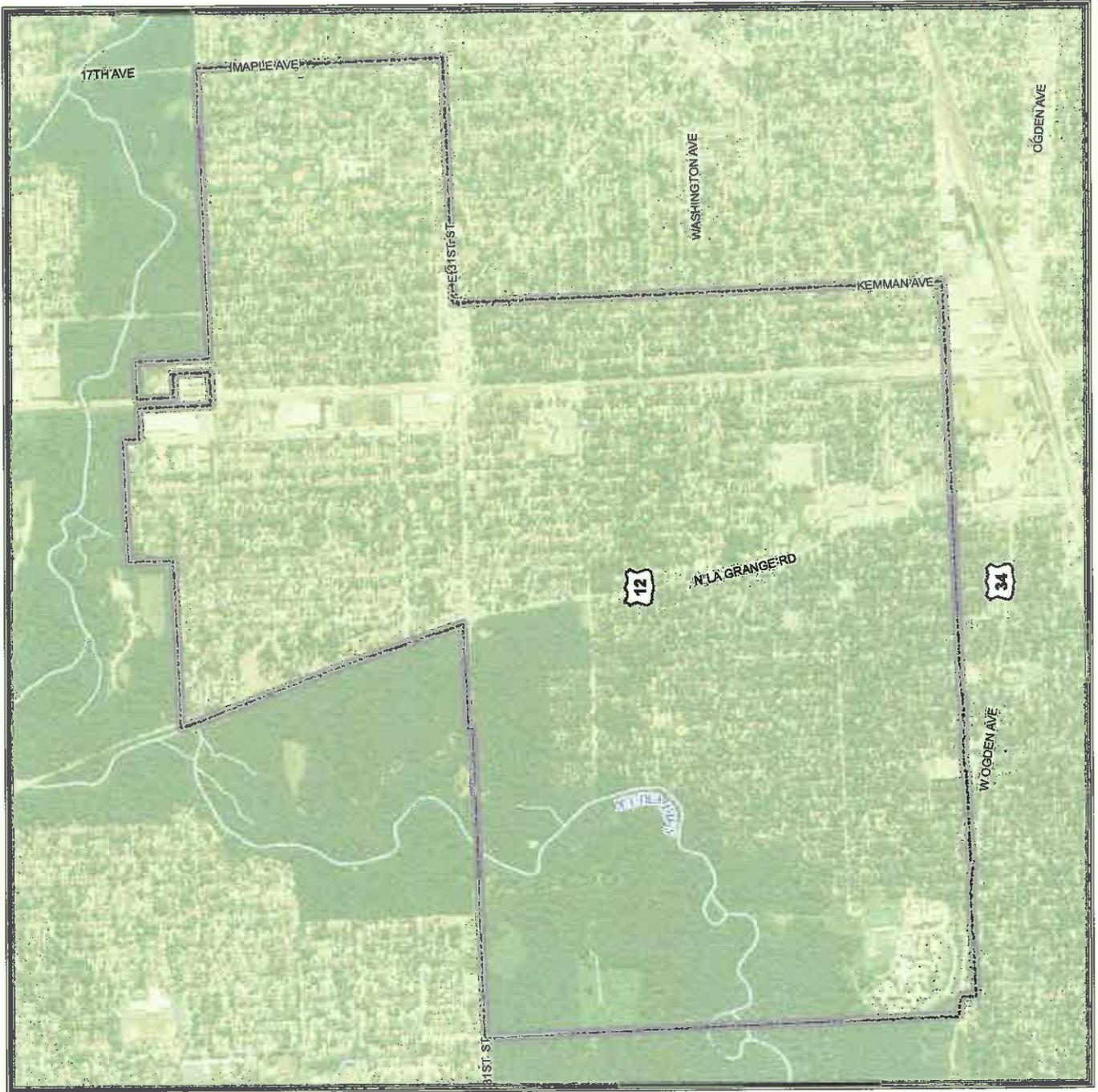
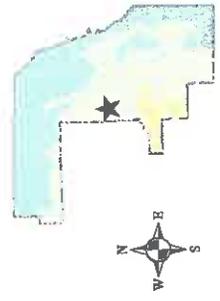
Modified Mercalli Intensity

- I (Not Felt)
- II-III (Weak)
- IV (Light)
- V (Moderate)
- VI (Strong)
- VII (Very Strong)
- VIII (Severe)
- IX (Violent)
- X+ (Extreme)

Event Date of May 26, 1909. Original magnitude of 5.0; increased magnitude for analysis of 6.0. Depth: 10 km. Epicenter Lat/Long: 41.6N 88.1W

An Epicenter Map is derived from a database of historical earthquakes developed from three sources (Composite Earthquake Catalog, 2002, Earthquake Data Base, 2002, and Earthquake Seismicity Catalog, 1998). The database has been sorted to remove historical earthquakes with magnitudes less than 5.0. The Epicenter Map is based on a historical earthquake epicenter, selected from the database.

Base Map Data Sources:
Cook County, U.S. Geological Survey



VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK

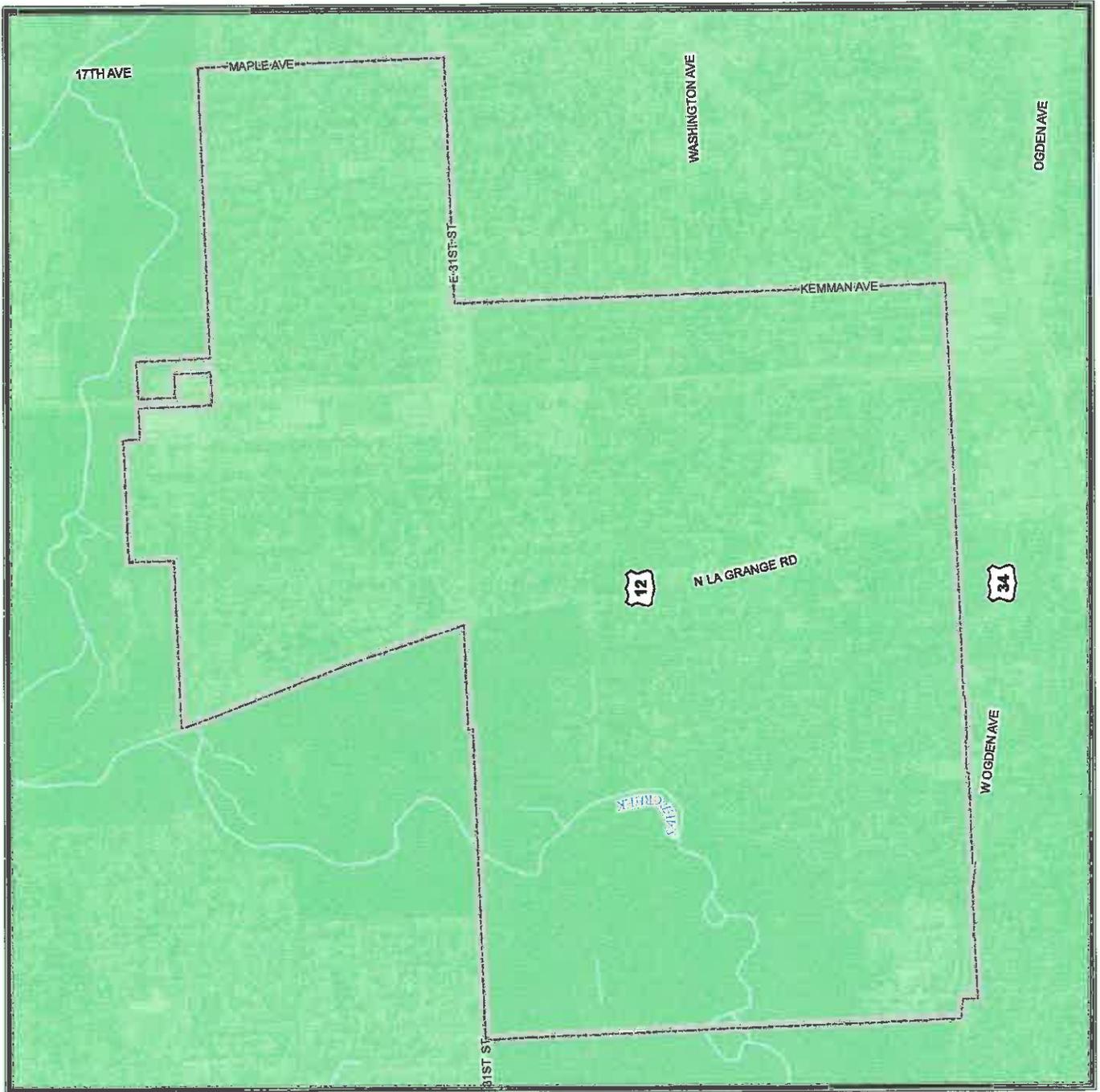
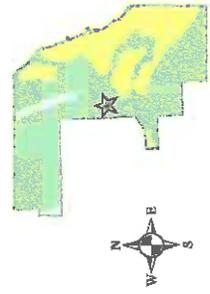
National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) Soil Classification

- Site Class**
- A - Hard Rock
 - B - Rock
 - C - Very Dense Soil, Soft Rock
 - D - Stiff Soil
 - E - Soft Soil
 - F - Site-Specific Evaluation

Soil classification data provided by the Illinois State Geological Society.

The procedures outlined in the NEHRP provisions (Building Seismic Safety Council, 2004) and the 2003 International Building Codes (International Code Council, 2002) were followed to produce the soil site class maps. Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) State Geologists used the entire column of soil material down to bedrock and did not include any bedrock in the calculation of the average shear wave velocity for the column, since it is the soil column and the difference in shear wave velocity of the soils in comparison to the bedrock which influences much of the amplification.

Base Map Data Sources:
Cook County, U.S. Geological Survey



VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK

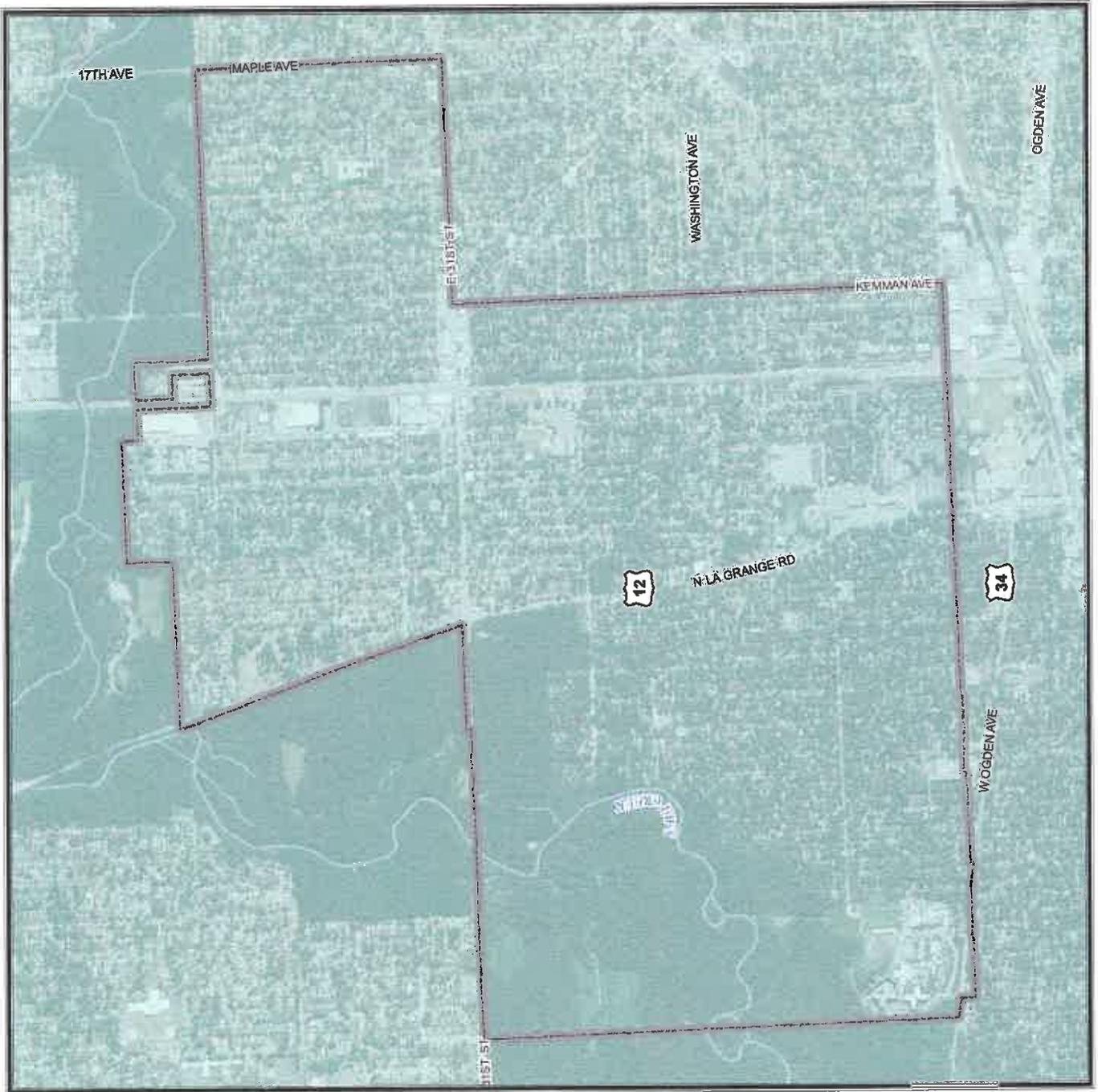
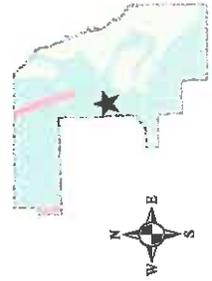
Liquefaction Susceptibility

Susceptible		Not Susceptible	
High	Moderate to High	Bedrock	Peat
Moderate	Low to Moderate	Water	Ice
Low	Very Low to Low		
Very Low			

Liquefaction data provided by the Illinois State Geological Society. Liquefaction data based on the Youd and Perkins (1978) method.

A liquefaction susceptibility map provides an estimate of the likelihood that soil will liquefy as a result of earthquake shaking. This type of map depicts the relative susceptibility in a range that varies from very low to high. Areas underlain by bedrock or peat are mapped separately as these earth materials are not liquefiable, although peat deposits may be subject to permanent ground deformation caused by earthquake shaking.

Base Map Data Sources:
Cook County, U.S. Geological Survey



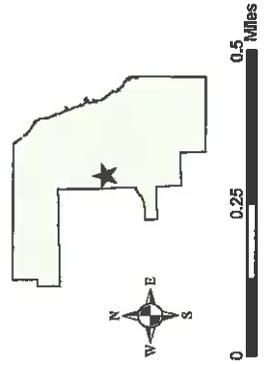
VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK

100- and 500-Year Tornado Events

- 100-Year Modeled Tornado Event (F4)
- 500-Year Modeled Tornado Event (F5)

The 100- and 500-year events have been modeled based on fifty-nine years of tornado data for Cook County. The wind speeds, widths, lengths, and direction for each event were developed using existing historical tornado data. The simulated storms and their corresponding losses within this jurisdiction were used to determine the 100- and 500-year economic loss event.

Base Map Data Sources:
Cook County, U.S. Geological Survey



**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM)**

FACT SHEET

I. HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

What is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program?

Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

Who is eligible to apply?

HMGP funding is only available to applicants that reside within a Presidentially declared disaster area. Eligible applicants are

- State and local governments
- Indian tribes or other tribal organizations
- Certain non-profit organizations

What types of projects can be funded by the HMGP?

HMGP funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem. For example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage. Examples of projects include, but are not limited to:

- Acquisition of real property from willing sellers and demolition or relocation of buildings to convert the property to open space use.
- Retrofitting structures and facilities to minimize damages from high winds, earthquake, flood, wildfire or other natural hazards;
- Elevation of flood prone structures;
- Development and initial implementation of vegetative management programs;
- Minor flood control projects that do not duplicate the flood prevention activities of other Federal agencies;
- Localized flood control projects, such as certain ring levees and floodwall systems that are designed specifically to protect critical facilities.

- Post-disaster building code-related activities that support building code officials during the reconstruction process.

What are the minimum project criteria?

There are five issues you must consider when determining the eligibility of a proposed project.

- Does your project conform to your State’s Hazard Mitigation Plan?
- Does your project provide a beneficial impact on the disaster area i.e. the State?
- Does your application meet the environmental requirements?
- Does your project solve a problem independently?
- Is your project cost-effective?

II. PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

What is the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program?

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program provides funds to State, Tribal, and local governments for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects primarily addressing natural hazards. Cost-effective pre-disaster mitigation activities reduce risk to life and property from natural hazard events before a natural disaster strikes. It also reduces the costs of responding to and recovering from a natural disaster when it strikes. Funds will be awarded on a competitive basis to successful applicants for mitigation planning and project applications intended to make local governments more resistant to the impacts of future natural disasters.

Who can apply for a PDM grant?

Eligible PDM grant applicants include State and Territorial emergency management agencies, or a similar office of the State, District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribal governments.

- ✓ Eligible sub-applicants include State agencies; Federally-recognized Indian Tribal governments; and local governments (including State recognized Indian Tribal governments and Alaska native villages).
- ✓ Applicants can apply for PDM grant funds directly to FEMA, while sub-applicants must apply for funds through an eligible applicant.
- ✓ Private non-profit organizations are not eligible to apply for PDM grants, but may ask the appropriate local government to submit an application for the proposed activity on their behalf.

What are eligible PDM projects?

Multi-hazard mitigation projects must primarily focus on natural hazards, but also may address hazards caused by non-natural forces. **Funding is restricted to a maximum of \$3,000,000 Federal share per project.** The following are eligible mitigation projects:

- ✓ Acquisition or relocation of hazard-prone property for conversion to open space in perpetuity;
- ✓ Structural and non-structural retrofitting of existing buildings and facilities (including designs and feasibility studies when included as part of the construction project) for wildfire, seismic, wind, or flood hazards (e.g., elevation, flood proofing, storm shutters);
- ✓ Minor structural hazard control or protection projects that may include vegetation management, stormwater management (e.g., culverts, floodgates, retention basins), or shoreline/landslide stabilization;
- ✓ Localized flood control projects, such as certain ring levees and floodwall systems, that are designed specifically to protect critical facilities and that do not constitute a section of a larger flood control system.

Mitigation Project Requirements

Projects should be technically feasible (see Section XII. Engineering Feasibility FEMA's PDM Program Guidance) and ready to implement. Engineering designs for projects must be included in the application to allow FEMA to assess the effectiveness and feasibility of the proposed project. The project cost estimate should complement the engineering design, including all anticipated costs. FEMA has several formats that it uses in project cost estimating. Additionally, applicants can use other Federal agencies' approaches to project cost estimating as long as the method provides for a complete and accurate estimate. FEMA can provide technical assistance on engineering documentation and cost estimation (see Section XIII.D. Engineering Feasibility).

Mitigation projects also must meet the following criteria:

1. Be cost-effective, with a Benefit-Cost Analysis that results in a benefit-cost ratio of 1.0 or greater, and substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering resulting from a major disaster, consistent with 44 CFR 206.434(c)(5) and related guidance (see Section X. Benefit-Cost Analysis). **Mitigation projects with a benefit-cost ratio less than 1.0 will not be considered for the PDM grant program;**
2. Be in conformance with the current FEMA-approved State hazard mitigation plan.
3. Solve a problem independently or constitute a functional portion of a solution where there is assurance that the project as a whole will be completed, consistent with 44 CFR 206.434(b)(4).
4. Be in conformance with 44 CFR Part 9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands, and 44 CFR Part 10, consistent with 44 CFR 206.434(c)(3).

5. Not duplicate benefits available from another source for the same purpose, including assistance that another Federal agency or program has the primary authority to provide (see Section VII.C. Duplication of Benefits and Programs).
6. Be located in a community that is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) if they have been identified through the NFIP as having a Special Flood Hazard Area (a flood hazard boundary map or flood insurance rate map has been issued). In addition, the community must not be on probation, suspended, or withdrawn from the NFIP.
7. Meet the requirements of relevant Federal, State, and local laws.

What are examples of Ineligible PDM Projects?

The following mitigation projects are not eligible for the PDM program:

- ✓ Major flood control projects such as dikes, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, groins, jetties, dams, waterway channelization, beach nourishment or re-nourishment
- ✓ Warning systems (such as tornado sirens)
- ✓ Engineering designs that are not integral to a proposed project;
- ✓ Feasibility studies that are not integral to a proposed project
- ✓ Drainage studies that are not integral to a proposed project
- ✓ Generators that are not integral to a proposed project
- ✓ Phased or partial projects
- ✓ Flood studies or flood mapping
- ✓ Response and communication equipment.

RESOLUTION NO. 14-24
A RESOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK, IL
AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE
COOK COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Cook County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS; a coalition of Cook County, Cities, Villages and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago with like planning objectives has been formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies within Cook County; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating and revising this strategy;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Village of La Grange Park, IL:

- 1.) Adopts in its entirety, Volume 1, Chapter 53, the Village of La Grange Park jurisdictional annex of Volume 2, and the appendices of Volume 2 of the Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).
- 2.) Will use the adopted and approved portions of the HMP to guide pre- and post-disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.
- 3.) Will coordinate the strategies identified in the HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.
- 4.) Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the HMP.
- 5.) Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all HMP Planning Partners.

ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois this 11th day of November 2014.

YES:

NO's:

ABSENT:

Approved this 11th day of November 2014.

Dr. James L. Discipio, Village President

ATTEST: _____
Amanda G. Seidel, Village Clerk

*APPROVED AS TO FORM-
VILLAGE ATTORNEY 11/05/14*

Finance Committee

Patricia Rocco, Chairwoman
Scott Mesick
James Kucera

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: November 3, 2014

To: Finance Committee Chair Patricia Rocco
Village President and Board of Trustees

From: Larry Noller, Finance Director 
Julia Cedillo, Village Manager 

Re: **2014 Property Tax Levy**

PURPOSE

To approve the 2014 Village Property Tax Levy.

BACKGROUND

The Village's 2014 property tax levy ordinance will be reviewed at the November 11 workshop and then placed on the agenda for Board approval at its November 25 meeting. The Board approved an estimated property tax levy at the October 28 meeting of \$3,503,980 which is 4.9% above the 2013 levy extension of \$3,340,305. Since the estimated amount is less than a 5% increase, a public hearing is not required under the Truth in Taxation Law.

The Village's annual property tax levy is restricted by the Illinois Property Tax Extension Limitation Law (PTELL). The PTELL limits the amount the Village may increase the aggregate operating levy each year to the lesser of 5% or the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). For the 2014 levy, the PTELL CPI change is 1.5% and is therefore the limiting factor.

The PTELL allows the Village to collect additional property taxes on any new property value. As we do not know the amount of new value until well after the final tax levy is due, the Village sets the levy at an amount that is greater than allowed by PTELL and the County reduces the levy to the allowed amount. Due to the PTELL, the final extension increase will likely be closer to the 1.5% adjustment in CPI. Based on a modest new property assumption, the total levy will increase by about 1.7% compared to 2013 to approximately \$3,396,500. For a home with a market value of \$350,000, the Village tax amount should increase about 1.5% or about \$14, from \$907 to \$921.

Two proposed ordinances are attached to this memo. The first ordinance authorizes the County Clerk to levy the Village's proposed 2014 property tax levy. The second ordinance provides the County Clerk direction on how to reduce the Village's 2014 property tax levy in the likely event that the aggregate levy exceeds the PTELL allowed amount.

You may recall that the Village Board has also approved abatement ordinances in recent years. Those ordinances were approved in order to direct the County Clerk to cancel the levies for the Village's 2004 and 2006 series general obligation bonds because the bonds were paid using alternative revenue sources such as motor fuel taxes and sewer fees. The Village paid off the final 2004 bonds this year, therefore an abatement ordinance for those bonds is no longer necessary. The Village is also refunding the 2006 bonds in order to achieve a lower overall interest rate. The refunding bond ordinance does not include a tax levy until 2015, therefore no abatement ordinance is required until next year.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Village Board approve the attached ordinances at the November 25th Board meeting.

ACTION REQUESTED

Motion to approve An Ordinance Providing For The Annual Tax Levy For The Village Of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, For The Fiscal Year Beginning May 1, 2014 And Ending April 30, 2015.

Motion to approve An Ordinance Providing For Specific Reductions Of The 2014 Property Tax Levy Pursuant To The Property Tax Extension Limitation Law.

DOCUMENTATION

- PTELL CPI History
- 5 Year History of Village Property Tax Levies
- 2014 Property Tax Levy Ordinance
- 2014 Property Tax Levy PTELL Reduction Ordinance

Illinois Dept. of Revenue
History of CPI's Used for the PTELL
01/21/2014

Year	December CPI-U	% Change From Previous December	% Use for PTELL	Comments	Levy Year	Years Taxes Paid
1991	137.900	--				
1992	141.900	2.9%	2.9%		1993	1994
1993	145.800	2.7%	2.7%	(5 % for Cook)	1994	1995
1994	149.700	2.7%	2.7%		1995	1996
1995	153.500	2.5%	2.5%		1996	1997
1996	158.960	3.6%	3.6%		1997	1998
1997	161.300	1.5%	1.5%		1998	1999
1998	163.900	1.6%	1.6%		1999	2000
1999	168.300	2.7%	2.7%		2000	2001
2000	174.000	3.4%	3.4%		2001	2002
2001	176.700	1.6%	1.6%		2002	2003
2002	180.900	2.4%	2.4%		2003	2004
2003	184.300	1.9%	1.9%		2004	2005
2004	190.300	3.3%	3.3%		2005	2006
2005	196.800	3.4%	3.4%		2006	2007
2006	201.800	2.5%	2.5%		2007	2008
2007	210.036	4.08%	4.1%		2008	2009
2008	210.228	0.1%	0.1%		2009	2010
2009	215.949	2.7%	2.7%		2010	2011
2010	219.179	1.5%	1.5%		2011	2012
2011	225.672	3.0%	3.0%		2012	2013
2012	229.601	1.7%	1.7%		2013	2014
2013	233.049	1.5%	1.5%		2014	2015

**Village of La Grange Park
5 Year Property Tax History**

Levy Year	PTELL CPI	Levy Extension	\$ Change	% Change	Equalized Assessed Value	EAV Increase/(Decrease)
2013	1.7%	\$ 3,340,305	\$ 59,666	1.8%	\$ 317,519,480	\$ (18,611,566)
2012	3.0%	\$ 3,280,639	\$ 99,815	3.1%	\$ 336,131,046	\$ (27,391,646)
2011	1.5%	\$ 3,180,824	\$ 67,162	2.2%	\$ 363,522,692	\$ (71,346,283)
2010	2.7%	\$ 3,113,662	\$ 92,369	3.1%	\$ 434,868,975	\$ 6,316,815
2009	0.1%	\$ 3,021,293	\$ 15,631	0.5%	\$ 428,552,160	\$ 28,330,846

Ordinance No.

ANNUAL TAX LEVY ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY FOR THE VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING MAY 1, 2014 AND ENDING APRIL 30, 2015

BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois:

SECTION 1:

That for the purpose of paying certain corporate expenses of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, for the fiscal year beginning the first day of May 2014, and ending the thirtieth day of April 2015, as set forth in the Annual Budget, passed and approved by the Board of Trustees on the 22nd day of April, 2014, there is hereby levied upon all of the taxable property within the corporate limits of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, the following sums of money for the following purposes and objects hereinafter described.

The column headed "Total Budgeted" represents the sum budgeted for each particular purpose opposite thereto. The sum or sums in the column headed "From Tax Levy" opposite each purpose represents the sum of money to be collected from the tax levy. The balance, if any, from each sum budgeted shall be collected or taken from any surplus on hand and the other sources of revenue of the Village of La Grange Park.

*APPROVED AS TO FORM -
VILLAGE ATTORNEY Format/language
Previously approved 10/00*

CORPORATE FUND

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
<u>Administration Department</u>		
Full-Time Salaries	\$461,000.00	
Part-Time Salaries	18,000.00	
Legal Fees	80,000.00	
Auditing Fees	14,000.00	
Other Professional Services	54,000.00	
Equipment Maintenance & Repair	3,000.00	
Building Maintenance & Repair	11,600.00	
Machine & Equipment Rental	6,200.00	
Janitorial Service	5,000.00	
Advertising	2,000.00	
Printing	10,000.00	
Postage	11,000.00	
Telephone	14,500.00	
Miscellaneous Services	5,800.00	
Office Equipment	3,500.00	
Bldg. & Land Maint. Materials	700.00	
Janitorial Supplies	700.00	
Fuel	0.00	
Books & Maps	300.00	
Office Supplies	8,000.00	
Photo Supplies	0.00	
Health & Life Insurance	95,000.00	
Dues & Subscriptions	15,000.00	
West Central Cable Agency	0.00	
Training, Safety & Travel	5,200.00	
Receptions/Official Functions	5,000.00	
Zoning Board Of Appeals	4,000.00	
Board Of Police Commissioners	1,000.00	
Community Event	500.00	
Recycling Programs	1,600.00	
Contingencies	3,000.00	
Ambulance Loan Repayment	12,500.00	
Total For Administration Department	<u>\$852,100.00</u>	<u>\$265,000.00</u>

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
<u>Police Department</u>		
Police Full-Time Salaries	\$1,478,000.00	
Telecom/Administrativ Salaries	305,000.00	
Auxiliary Police Officer Wages	13,000.00	
Legal Fees	23,000.00	
Other Professional Services	12,000.00	
Auto Maintenance & Repair	25,000.00	
Equipment Maintenance & Repair	15,000.00	
Building Maintenance & Repair	5,000.00	
Machine & Equipment Rental	4,500.00	
Janitorial Service	8,000.00	
Printing	5,000.00	
Postage	2,000.00	
Telephone	10,000.00	
Miscellaneous Services	3,000.00	
Office Equipment	2,000.00	
Other Equipment & Machinery	0.00	
Auto Parts & Supplies	11,000.00	
Equipment Parts & Supplies	6,400.00	
Bldg. & Land Maint. Materials	700.00	
Food	500.00	
Ammunition & Targets	4,500.00	
Janitorial Supplies	2,500.00	
Uniforms	21,000.00	
Fuel	49,000.00	
Books & Maps	900.00	
Office Supplies	7,400.00	
Photo Supplies	800.00	
Health & Life Insurance	395,000.00	
Accident Insurance	100.00	
Dues & Subscriptions	4,500.00	
Training, Safety & Travel	15,000.00	
Special Programs	5,500.00	
Contingencies	3,000.00	
 Total For Police Department	 <u>\$2,438,300.00</u>	 <u>\$755,275.00</u>

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
<u>Building Department</u>		
Building Full-Time Salaries	\$140,000.00	
Building Part-Time Salaries	0.00	
Legal Fees	500.00	
Plan Review / Inspection Fees	80,500.00	
Other Professional Services	2,500.00	
Auto Maintenance & Repair	1,500.00	
Equipment Maintenance & Repair	850.00	
Building Maintenance & Repair	1,200.00	
Janitorial Service	780.00	
Printing	1,500.00	
Postage	500.00	
Telephone	8,750.00	
Miscellaneous Services	1,500.00	
Office Equipment	8,740.00	
Other Equipment & Machinery	250.00	
Auto Parts & Supplies	500.00	
Bldg. & Land Maint. Materials	150.00	
Janitorial Supplies	200.00	
Uniforms	600.00	
Fuel	1,000.00	
Books & Maps	2,200.00	
Office Supplies	1,500.00	
Health & Life Insurance	6,400.00	
Dues & Subscriptions	550.00	
Training, Safety & Travel	2,000.00	
Contingencies	1,000.00	
Total For Building Department	<u>\$265,170.00</u>	<u>\$76,000.00</u>
TOTAL FOR CORPORATE FUND	<u>\$3,555,570.00</u>	<u>\$1,096,275.00</u>

SPECIAL CORPORATE PURPOSES

FIRE PROTECTION FUND

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
Salaries & Wages	\$449,385.00	
Vehicle Maintenance & Repair	24,500.00	
Equipment Maintenance & Repair	10,830.00	
Building Maintenance & Repair	11,230.00	
Janitorial Service	1,400.00	
Printing	2,000.00	
Postage	500.00	
Telephone	6,590.00	
Miscellaneous Services	54,800.00	
Office Equipment	1,200.00	
Other Equipment & Machinery	11,000.00	
Vehicle Parts & Supplies	5,500.00	
Equipment Parts & Supplies	12,980.00	
Bldg. & Land Maint. Materials	2,000.00	
Janitorial Supplies	1,000.00	
Chemicals	600.00	
Uniforms	5,000.00	
Fuel	19,500.00	
Books & Maps	4,000.00	
Office Supplies	3,500.00	
Medical Supplies	8,500.00	
Health & Life Insurance	14,000.00	
Accident Insurance	1,200.00	
Dues & Subscriptions	9,325.00	
Training, Safety & Travel	36,940.00	
Contingencies	2,000.00	
TOTAL FOR FIRE PROTECTION FUND	<u><u>\$699,480.00</u></u>	<u><u>\$480,000.00</u></u>

STREET & BRIDGE FUND

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
Public Work Full-Time Salaries	\$487,000.00	
Public Work Temporary Wages	38,000.00	
Vehicle Maintenance & Repair	30,000.00	
Equipment Maintenance & Repair	10,000.00	
Building Maintenance & Repair	4,000.00	
St. Light & Traf. Sig. Maint.	28,000.00	
Machine & Equipment Rental	7,000.00	
Janitorial Service	1,500.00	
Tree Trimming & Removal	148,000.00	
Refuse Collection & Disposal	30,000.00	
Utilities	40,000.00	
Telephone	6,200.00	
Laundry Service	4,000.00	
Miscellaneous Services	25,000.00	
Office Equipment	3,000.00	
Other Equipment & Machinery	7,500.00	
Vehicle Parts & Supplies	15,000.00	
Equipment Parts & Supplies	10,000.00	
Bldg. & Land Maint. Materials	10,000.00	
Janitorial Supplies	1,500.00	
Chemicals	1,000.00	
Uniforms	3,000.00	
Fuel	35,000.00	
Small Tools	1,500.00	
Traffic Control Supplies	4,800.00	
Materials For Streets	75,000.00	
Office Supplies	2,000.00	
Health & Life Insurance	120,000.00	
Dues & Subscriptions	1,500.00	
Training, Safety & Travel	1,500.00	
Contingencies	1,400.00	
TOTAL FOR STREET & BRIDGE FUND	<u>\$1,152,400.00</u>	<u>\$180,000.00</u>

OTHER SPECIAL CORPORATE PURPOSES

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
Police Pension Fund	\$760,000.00	\$745,000.00
Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund	155,000.00	80,000.00
Police Protection Fund	500,000.00	480,000.00
Employer Social Security Fund	184,000.00	90,000.00
Liability Insurance Fund	237,000.00	120,000.00
Crossing Guards Fund	87,000.00	49,000.00
Ambulance Service Fund	627,417.00	115,000.00
TOTAL FOR OTHER SPECIAL CORPORATE PURPOSES	<u>\$2,550,417.00</u>	<u>\$1,679,000.00</u>
TOTAL FOR SPECIAL CORPORATE PURPOSES	<u>\$4,402,297.00</u>	<u>\$2,339,000.00</u>

WATER FUND

Administration Department

Salaries and Wages	\$82,500.00	
Professional Services	12,600.00	
Other Services	18,700.00	
Capital Outlay	5,054.00	
Supplies	1,600.00	
Pension and Insurance	39,700.00	
Other Expenses	22,000.00	
Total for Administration Department	<u>\$182,154.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

Distribution Department

Salaries and Wages	191,000.00	
Professional Services	167,385.00	
Other Services	202,250.00	
Capital Outlay	912,500.00	
Supplies	2,109,250.00	
Pension and Insurance	98,000.00	
Other Expenses	4,500.00	
Total for Distribution Department	<u>\$3,684,885.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
TOTAL FOR WATER FUND	<u>\$3,867,039.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

2004 DEBT SERVICE FUND

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
Miscellaneous Services	\$500.00	
Principal Payments	213,000.00	
Interest Payments	8,000.00	
TOTAL FOR 2004 DEBT SERVICE FUND	<u>\$221,500.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

MOTOR FUEL TAX FUND

Engineering Fees	\$0.00	
Street Resurfacing	150,000.00	
Sidewalks, Curbs and Gutters	0.00	
Other Equipment and Machinery	0.00	
Materials for Streets	0.00	
TOTAL FOR MOTOR FUEL TAX FUND	<u>\$150,000.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

SEWER FUND

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
<u>Administration Department</u>		
Salaries and Wages	\$93,200.00	
Professional Services	11,000.00	
Other Services	12,600.00	
Capital Outlay	4,045.00	
Supplies	1,400.00	
Pension and Insurance	33,300.00	
Other Expenses	463,250.00	
Total for Administration Department	<u>\$618,795.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
<u>Operations & Maintenance Department</u>		
Salaries and Wages	\$69,300.00	
Professional Services	56,050.00	
Other Services	99,770.00	
Capital Outlay	369,710.00	
Supplies	25,300.00	
Pension and Insurance	23,400.00	
Other Expenses	5,700.00	
Total for Distribution Department	<u>\$649,230.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
TOTAL FOR SEWER FUND	<u>\$1,268,025.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>From Tax Levy</u>
Street Resurfacing	\$710,000.00	
Sidewalks, Curbs & Gutters	30,000.00	
Public Buildings & Grounds	208,000.00	
31St Street Projects	0.00	
Administration Equipment	22,651.00	
Police Equipment	63,800.00	
Fire Equipment	63,030.00	
Public Works Equipment	195,000.00	
Building Equipment	0.00	
Tree Purchases	20,000.00	
TOTAL FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	<u>\$1,312,481.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Equipment Maintenance & Repair	\$19,000.00	
Telephone	25,000.00	
Miscellaneous Services	22,000.00	
Building Alterations & Improv.	0.00	
Equipment & Machinery	50,000.00	
Equipment Parts & Supplies	500.00	
Contingencies	0.00	
TOTAL FOR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM FUND	<u>\$116,500.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

Total for All Funds	\$14,893,412.00	\$3,435,275.00
Add 2% for Loss of Collection		68,705.00
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TAX LEVIES		<u><u>\$3,503,980.00</u></u>

SECTION 2:

SUMMARY

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Total Budgeted</u>	<u>Amount to be Raised by Tax Levy</u>	<u>2% for Loss of Collection</u>	<u>Total Amount to be Raised by Tax Levy</u>
Corporate	\$3,555,570.00	\$1,096,275.00	\$21,925.00	\$1,118,200.00
Police Pension	760,000.00	745,000.00	14,900.00	759,900.00
I.M.R.F	155,000.00	80,000.00	1,600.00	81,600.00
Street & Bridge	1,152,400.00	180,000.00	3,600.00	183,600.00
Fire Protection	699,480.00	480,000.00	9,600.00	489,600.00
Police Protection	500,000.00	480,000.00	9,600.00	489,600.00
Social Security	184,000.00	90,000.00	1,800.00	91,800.00
Liability Insurance	237,000.00	120,000.00	2,400.00	122,400.00
Crossing Guards	87,000.00	49,000.00	980.00	49,980.00
Ambulance Service	627,417.00	115,000.00	2,300.00	117,300.00
	\$7,957,867.00	\$3,435,275.00	\$68,705.00	\$3,503,980.00

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TAX LEVIES

\$3,503,980.00

SECTION 3:

The Village Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to certify this ordinance and levy to the County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, and said County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois is hereby authorized and directed to extend the taxes that they may be collected in the manner other general taxes are collected, in manner and form provided by law, and this shall be a sufficient authority to do so.

SECTION 4:

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval as required by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Board of Trustees this 25th day of November, 2014.

Amanda G. Seidel, Village Clerk
Village of La Grange Park
Cook County, Illinois

APPROVED this 25th day of November, 2014.

Dr. James L. Discipio, Village President
Village of La Grange Park
Cook County, Illinois

Ordinance No.

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR
SPECIFIC REDUCTIONS OF THE 2014
PROPERTY TAX LEVY PURSUANT TO THE
PROPERTY TAX EXTENSION LIMITATION LAW.**

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park has adopted a property tax levy for the Village of La Grange Park; and

WHEREAS, the Village of La Grange Park is subject to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, 35 ILCS §200/18-185 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, the property tax levy enacted by the Village of La Grange Park may need to be reduced by the Cook County Clerk so as to conform to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK, COUNTY OF COOK, AND STATE OF ILLINOIS:

SECTION 1: If a reduction in the levy of the Village of La Grange Park is required pursuant to the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law, then the Cook County Clerk is hereby directed to reduce the Corporate Fund levy of the Village of La Grange Park by the entire reduction amount (100%), which may be required by the Property Tax Extension Limitation Law. If the required reduction is larger than the total Corporate Fund levy, then the Cook County Clerk shall proportionally reduce the levy of each of the other funds by the difference.

SECTION 2: This ordinance shall pertain to the tax year 2014 levy.

SECTION 3: This ordinance shall take effect from the date of its passage and approval as provided by law.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, this 25th day of November, 2014.

APPROVED:

Dr. James L. Discipio
Village President
Village of La Grange Park
Cook County, Illinois

ATTEST:

Amanda G. Seidel, Village Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM -
VILLAGE ATTORNEY 11/19/04

President's Report

Village Board Agenda Memo

Date: November 6, 2014
To: Board of Trustees
From: Jim Discipio, Village President
RE: 2015 Meeting Schedule

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

State Statutes require public bodies to provide notice of scheduled meetings prior to the start of each calendar year. We have put together a list of dates for the 2015 calendar year that continues the Village Board's established meeting schedule of a Work Session on the second Tuesday and a regular Village Board meeting on the fourth Tuesday of each month.

Please note that the 4th Tuesday in December 2014 falls on December 23. It is unlikely that the Village Board will meet on December 23, 2014.

ACTION REQUESTED:

Motion approving Resolution and 2015 meeting schedule.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is a Village Board decision.

DOCUMENTATION:

Resolution and attached Meeting dates for calendar year 2015.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

RESOLUTION APPROVING 2015 MEETING DATES

WHEREAS, in accordance with Illinois Compiled Statutes (5 ILCS 120/2.02.), every public body shall give public notice of the schedule of regular meetings at the beginning of each calendar year, and

WHEREAS, in addition to the notice required by Section 2.02, every public body at the beginning of each calendar year must prepare and make available a schedule of all its regular meetings for such calendar year, listing the times and places of such meetings.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois, as follows:

1. That the Village of La Grange Park hereby approves the 2015 Meetings Reminder, as attached hereto; and
2. The Village Manager is authorized and directed to take such further actions as she deems necessary and appropriate to implement, administer and enforce this Resolution.

ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Village of La Grange Park, Cook County, Illinois this 25th day of November, 2014.

YES:

NOS:

ABSENT:

Approved this 25th day of November, 2014.

Dr. James L. Discipio, Village President

ATTEST:

Amanda Seidel
Village Clerk

2015 MEETINGS REMINDER

VILLAGE BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

Board of Police Commissioners	As Needed
Commercial Revitalization Committee	Quarterly
Municipal Code Subcommittee	As Needed
Plan Commission	3 rd Wednesday (as needed)
Police Pension Fund	As Needed
Sustainability Commission	As Needed
Traffic, Safety & Engineering	2 nd Wednesday (as needed)
Youth Commission	Monday Night Preceding 2nd Tuesday
Zoning Board of Appeals	3 rd Tuesday (as needed)

All meetings will be held at 447 N. Catherine Avenue, La Grange Park, IL beginning at 7:00 p.m. unless otherwise posted.

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK
La Grange Park Village Hall, 447 N. Catherine Ave., La Grange Park, Illinois

2015 MEETINGS REMINDER

January 13, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
January 27, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
February 10, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
February 24, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
March 10, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
March 24, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
April 14, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
April 28, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
May 12, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
May 26, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
June 9, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
June 23, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
July 14, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
July 28, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
August 11, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
August 25, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
September 8, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
September 22, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
October 13, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
October 27, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
November 10, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
November 24, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
December 8, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall

Items of Interest

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK
La Grange Park Village Hall, 447 N. Catherine Ave., La Grange Park, Illinois

Friday, December 5th
Memorial Park

6:30 pm
Annual Tree Lighting Ceremony

Saturday, December 13th
Community Park District

1:00 – 4:00 pm
Holiday in the Park
(LGP Chamber of Commerce)

2015 MEETINGS REMINDER

January 13, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
January 27, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
February 10, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
February 24, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 pm	Village Hall
March 10, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
March 24, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
April 14, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
April 28, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
May 12, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
May 26, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
June 9, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
June 23, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
July 14, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
July 28, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
August 11, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
August 25, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
September 8, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
September 22, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
October 13, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
October 27, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
November 10, 2015	Work Session Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall
November 24, 2015	Village Board Meeting	7:30 p.m.	Village Hall